

Victoria and vicinity for 24 hours ending 10 a.m. Sunday: Moderate to fresh southerly to westerly winds; partly cloudy and mild with occasional showers.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

MACHINE GUN BULLETS FLY IN KANSAS CITY

EARNINGS OF THE C.P.R. SHOW GAIN FOR WEEK

Gross Income of System for Seven Days Ended June 14 Were \$2,437,000

Report Issued By Montreal Officers

Improvement of Country's Business Brings Break in Long Series of Decreases

Canadian Press
Montreal, June 17.—The long series of decreases, though of steadily dwindling proportions latterly, compared with the corresponding periods of last year in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's weekly earnings, was sharply broken this week when the system reported a gain of \$131,000 in gross for the week ended June 14. Gross earnings for the seven-day period ended June 14 were reported to be \$2,437,000, as compared with \$2,306,000 for the same period of last year.

TARIFF CUT IS SUGGESTED

10 Per Cent By All Nations Proposed at London Conference By U.S.

General Trade Agreements Listed as Subject For General Discussion

Clause A. Jagger, Associated Press Staff Writer

London, June 17.—A proposal for a general 10 per cent reduction in tariffs has been submitted to the economic committee of the World Economic Conference by the United States delegation. It was learned today that this proposal, presented for consideration, was submitted among others at the request of the chairman, who had the various delegations to file their proposals in making up the committee's agenda.

Other suggestions from the American side include:

A continuation of the tariff treaty. Bilateral trade agreements. Compensation and clearance agreements.

The economic committee is expected to deal chiefly with tariffs. It was learned today that the committee was divided on the question of whether to accept the American proposal.

A general 10 per cent reduction in tariffs has been strongly urged by some delegation quarters.

Compensation and clearance agreements relate chiefly to countries exporting foreign exchange control. The American delegation has proposed that the committee should consider the question of whether to accept the American proposal.

The French delegation met and drafted a memorandum to be submitted to the economic committee. The committee is expected to deal chiefly with tariffs.

The French think that in the present anarchy of world production, tariff measures are insufficient. The delegation intends to propose that at the outset of its work the committee recognize the principle suggested by France.

No Frontiers In Mail Services

Universal Postal Union Holds Beacon Light to World, Says Sir F. H. Williamson

Head of British Postal Service Tells Canadian Club of Organization's Work

Mail services know no frontiers and in this respect the Universal Postal Union is displaying a beacon light to the world, said Sir F. H. Williamson, director-general of the British postal service, in addressing the Canadian Club at the Empress Hotel to-day on "The Constitution and Operation of the Universal Postal Union."

AWAIT REPORT ON MATTER

ON FIRING LINE OF INCOME TAX

Pittsburgh, June 17.—Besides the income tax, the federal government collector here found in envelopes containing quarterly income tax returns the following comments:

"The House of Morgan pays now."

"How about Morgan?"

"Give my regards to Morgan."

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LOSSES CAUSED BY WATERSPOUT

Floods in San Sebastian District of Spain; Four Deaths; Rescues By Uzcudun

Associated Press
San Sebastian, Spain, June 17.—San Sebastian was struck to-day by a waterspout which caused damage estimated at more than \$1,000,000.

The house of Paulino Uzcudun, heavyweight pugilist, at Barrio Antigua was damaged and Uzcudun rescued several persons who almost drowned.

In San Sebastian a tobacco factory, several shops and public buildings were flooded, and two women and two men were drowned. Power houses in numerous nearby towns were put out of operation.

Train service to Madrid was disrupted. Among the nearby towns damaged are Besain, Tolosa and Zumarraga.

Liquor Barred in Idaho

Boise, Idaho, June 17 (Canadian Press).—The state Supreme Court has ruled beer, near beer, any kind of malt, vinous, fermented or spirituous liquors are illegal in Idaho.

Neither Commissioner Nor His Son Injured in Prairie Accident To-day

Canadian Press
Radville, Sask., June 17.—Temporarily halted by an unscheduled stop on his return air journey to Ottawa, Major-General James H. MacBrien, Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, to-day returned to Regina by automobile while mechanics repaired his little Puss Moth plane, damaged in a forced landing here to-day.

The commissioner, with his son as passenger, was flying from Regina to Weyburn, first stop on a voyage which was to take them to Minot, N.D., and Chicago, on the way to Ottawa.

Slight off his course, the General mistook this southern Saskatchewan town for Weyburn and decided to land.

Circling the town, which is minus an airport and adequate landing facilities, Commissioner MacBrien picked out a stubble field as the most likely spot.

The machine hit a ridge as it came down at fair speed, and the wing tips tore through the ground and the propeller snapped.

Mechanics were immediately summoned from Regina to make the necessary repairs and in a short time Gen. MacBrien and his son were returning by automobile to the Saskatchewan capital, little the worse for their adventure.

Radville is eighty miles south of Regina, roughly half way between that city and the United States boundary.

Political Paragraphs

Two Hundred and Fifty Candidates. Election at Last Possible Moment. Only Two Factors, Says Mr. Bowser. Port Alberni Would Abolish Legislatures.

Probably one of the youngest candidates in the field for provincial honours will be R. A. Woolton, Victoria barrister and former president of the Victoria Conservative Association.

Mr. Woolton has a recognized claim to the nomination if he desires it, and as the Victoria Conservative Association has been favorable to Premier Tolmie, he would probably run on a Conservative-Unionist ticket.

Mr. Bowser has little regard for the various Conservative wings and the new parties that are hailed to enter the political fray. "The coming election will be fought between the non-partisan group headed by myself and the Liberal Party headed by Mr. Pattullo," he remarked.

"The fact which impressed me most in my tour of the province is that the Tolmie Government has faded entirely out of the picture," he said, "and the people are waiting for a new government to emerge after the speaking campaign on the mainland."

"I think the election will be held at the last possible moment," Mr. Bowser remarked with a smile when his opinion on the point was sought.

If ideas of the Port Alberni Board of Trade were carried out, British Columbia would be denied or deprived, according to a person's point of view, of the thrill of a provincial political battle. The board has endorsed a petition to Ottawa for an amendment to the British North America Act to abolish provincial governments and substitute small commissions acting under the Dominion Government.

The Alberni board also wants

RIVER FLOODS CLOSE ROADS

Traffic on Three Highways Out of Nelson Interrupted By Washouts

Rise of Streams in Revelstoke District Checked By Cooler Weather

Canadian Press
Nelson, B.C., June 17.—Three highways out of Nelson are blocked by bridges being washed out or by approaches being taken out by overflowing raging creeks. The Great Northern Railway line south of Nelson was blocked by a washout at Porto Rico and at last reports a large crew of men was at work, hoping soon to have the line cleared.

The Canadian Pacific line thirty miles east of Nelson is still blocked by a slide and washout at Eagle Creek, and is not likely to be open before Monday. The Nelson-Balfour road is closed through washouts at six-mile and at Kokanee. The Slocan-Nakusp highway is blocked by high water in the Slocan Valley and by a bridge washout at Silvertown. C.P.R. crews have been busy strengthening bridges and cribbing Lemore Creek in the Slocan district. At Creston the water is running high and several of the diked areas are threatened should the river come much higher. Arrow Creek bridge was threatened, but precautions taken saved it from destruction. At Fernie the Elk River is in flood. Highway 10 is closed. Water is over the road at Waldo.

(Turn to Page 2, Col. 1)

STABILIZATION OF CURRENCIES FOUND TO DIVIDE VIEWS

Experts at London Economic Conference Draft Plan, But It Fails to Win United States Approval

Associated Press
Washington, June 17.—Proposals for a temporary stabilization of currencies, advanced at the World Economic Conference in London, were said authoritatively to-day to be unsatisfactory to the United States.

The United States delegation was understood to have asked the government for instructions regarding the plan proposed.

It was emphasized the scheme was intended for the duration of the conference only, after which, supposedly, a permanent plan would go into effect.

The final decision will be made by President Roosevelt and his advisers here was stated yesterday, together with a reiteration of Mr. Roosevelt's desire for delay in working out any permanent arrangement.

By Dewitt MacKenzie, Associated Press Staff Correspondent
London, June 17.—A tentative agreement on controlled stabilization has been reached by experts and submitted to the home governments for approval. It was learned in important quarters of the conference here to-day.

The agreement, it was understood, provides for the control of exchanges to smooth out money fluctuations, rather than for definitely fixing rates.

In French delegation circles it was said that only Washington's approval was lacking, and this was expected to be forthcoming to the announcement of the accord could be made before the opening of the markets on Monday.

This forecast was regarded as too optimistic by some of the other major delegations, however.

TO MINIMIZE SWINGS
The French and other delegates from gold standard countries this morning were rather avoiding the use of the controversial word "stabilization" and employing the more euphemistic phrase, "arrangement to minimize fluctuations."

Conference headquarters, meanwhile, announced fourteen more nations had accepted the truce on tariff changes, making a total of thirty-three adherents so far.

New members of the compact are Bolivia, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland. (Turn to Page 3, Col. 2)

SUMMER SESSION SOON AT U.B.C.

Canadian Press
Vancouver, June 17.—Twenty-six courses will be given at the University of British Columbia summer session, which will open July 3, it is announced from the registrar's office.

Sessions will continue for seven weeks and credit obtained will count for work in the regular courses.

The following studies will be offered: Biology 1, chemistry 1, Latin 1 (b) and 2 (b) economics 1 and 2, agricultural economics—education 1 and 2, English 1, 2, 10 and 17 and 19, history 2 and 11, mathematics 1, French 1, 2 and 4, German 1, philosophy 1 and 9, physics 1 and 2.

AIDS DRAFTING OF INDIA REFORMS

Sir Prabhushankar Pantani, who has just reached England as a delegate to the Joint Committee on Indian Reforms, is a national hero in his own state of Bhavnagar. He has trained three rulers of his state, was a member of the Bombay Council, the Council of the Secretary of State in London, and a representative of India at Geneva and the successive Round Table Conferences. He is over seventy years of age and one of the soundest Indian statesmen and a great Brahmin leader.

R.C.M.P. CHIEF'S PLANE DAMAGED

Maj.-Gen. J. H. MacBrien Lands in Stubble Field at Radville, Sask.

Neither Commissioner Nor His Son Injured in Prairie Accident To-day

Canadian Press
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Holland Now Plans Dirigible Service To the East Indies

Eckener Surveyed Route and Plans Proceeding, Says A. P. F. Duynstee of Dutch Postal Service

Three-day Mail Plane Service Will Link Up Amsterdam With Bandoeng

Operation of a fleet of dirigibles between Holland and the Dutch East Indies for passengers and express, with the maintenance of existing airplane services, is contemplated by the Netherlands, it was announced here to-day by A. P. F. Duynstee, inspector-general of Dutch posts, telegraphs and telephones.

Mr. Duynstee, who is in the city with the Universal Postal Union, stated that the plan had been reported on favorably by Dr. Hugo Eckener, German zeppelin designer, who had recently returned from the Dutch East Indies, and the scheme will be proceeded with to give a closer link between Holland and her colonial empire in the East.

The scheme is being financed by a combination of Dutch navigation companies, including the Nederland and the Rotterdam-Lloyd, with the assistance of The Netherlands government. The unfortunate experience of Great Britain and the United States with dirigibles would have no effect on the Dutch plan, Mr. Duynstee said, explaining that Germany had experienced remarkable success with dirigibles.

FASTER MAIL SERVICE
The Dutch government also proposes to speed up its air mail service between Amsterdam, Holland, and Bandoeng, Batavia.

The mail service by air at present takes eight days and night service to operate a day and night service to make the trip within three or four days.

The proposed operation of the dirigible passenger service would not affect the maintenance of the air mail plane service, as it is the desire of the Dutch government to give the fastest mail service possible to Java and Batavia.

Four Policemen Killed And Prisoner Also Slain By Gunmen, Who Escape

NEWSPAPERS BARRED

Prague, Czechoslovakia, June 17.—All German newspapers, illustrated weeklies, humorous periodicals and financial journals were ordered to-day in Czechoslovakia, effective immediately.

MILLIONAIRE HELD BY GANG

Family Has St. Paul, Minn., Police Withdraw From Hunt; \$100,000 Demanded

Picture of V. Sankey, Sought By R.C.M.P. and U.S., Identified By Chauffeur

Associated Press
St. Paul, June 17.—William Hamm, thirty-nine, millionaire president of a brewing company, apparently was a prisoner to-day of abductors, one of whom may possibly be Verne Sankey, former railroad worker of Melville, Sask., who already was sought by Royal Canadian Mounted Police in western Canada and by United States authorities in connection with two other abductions.

At the urgent request of the missing man's family police have withdrawn from further efforts to find the abductors, who have demanded payment of \$100,000 under the threat of death. Police said they hoped their action would facilitate negotiations for his release.

Hamm was seized some time Thursday afternoon and the first word of his capture was telephoned by the abductors to William Dunn, a business associate, at 5 p.m. Dunn had last seen Hamm at 12:30 p.m. when the latter started home for lunch.

TELEPHONE MESSAGE
"We have kidnapped Mr. Hamm. You will hear from us later," said a voice over the telephone to Dunn. Yesterday morning Dunn received a note asking that the money be delivered in denominations of \$25, \$50, and \$100. Efforts to get in touch with the abductors failed and efforts to trace Hamm's movements after he had left for home apparently were futile. (Turn to Page 2, Col. 8)

RELIEF PAYMENTS

In addition to current expenditures there were special expenditures of \$3,039,775 during the last two months. Of that total the largest item was \$2,261,068 for unemployment relief. That was much less than was paid out for relief in April and May a year ago, the figure then being \$4,547,747. The capital expenditures and non-active loans for the period under review were \$1,000,330,810. (Turn to Page 2, Col. 3)

REVENUE REPORT

Income in April and May \$66,728,153; Relief Payments Totaled \$2,951,058

Current Dominion Expenditures \$69,592,809; Total Disbursements \$91,410,543

REVENUE REPORT

Canadian Press
Ottawa, June 17.—Canada's current revenue for the first two months of the present fiscal year—April and May, totaled \$66,728,153. The total current expenditures for the same two months were \$69,592,809. For the corresponding months last year the current revenue was \$60,205,542, and the expenditures \$72,858,084. The figures were released to-day by the Department of Finance.

In addition to the current revenue there were special expenditures of \$3,039,775 during the last two months. Of that total the largest item was \$2,261,068 for unemployment relief. That was much less than was paid out for relief in April and May a year ago, the figure then being \$4,547,747. The capital expenditures and non-active loans for the period under review were \$1,000,330,810. (Turn to Page 2, Col. 3)

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VITALITY SHOES
A REVELATION IN FOOT CONTENTMENT
The new Spring Shoes are here. Smarter and more beautiful than ever. \$7.95
Size 3 to 10—AAA to EEE

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The physician has every reason to expect and demand that the drug prescribed will be the one dispensed. To this principle, as conscientious pharmacists, we subscribe and adhere.

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RIVER FLOODS CLOSE ROADS

(Continued from Page 1)

ROAD CREWS BUSY

Crews are racing in the vicinity of Nelson and road crews are packed in efforts to save the highways and bridges.

Scientists who visited Trail and Nelson yesterday have been put to work to detain at Procter and proceed by steamer up the lake about ten miles and entrain in special cars brought from Calgary.

S. G. Blacklock of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company declares the railway smelting plant, as the company is well stocked with ore and coke, which comes from the East Kootenay.

Water is entering cellars in Trail and in Grand Forks. Crews which were lower yesterday rose during the night when the day run-off came down. With continued hot weather danger still exists throughout the district and hundreds of men have been put to work. The C.P.R. is taking away its Kootenay Lake slide with steam shovels.

BOOM BROKEN

High water flowing at great speed through the narrows at Procter resulted in a boom of 200,000 feet of white pine logs being brought to Nelson breaking away. An emergency boom has been stretched across the west arm at Willow Point to catch stray logs.

Sandon, which suffered from heavy floods through the Carpenter Creek flume, is isolated as the telephone lines are down. Men are working to clear the flume carrying the water through the centre of the town was disintegrating. Water in the West Arm at Nelson rose eight inches in the last twenty-four hours.

At Castlegar the Columbia River is rising an inch per hour, and if the water rises five feet more the ferry service must stop. The Seattle River at Grand Forks came up fifty inches in twenty-four hours. At Trail the Columbia rose over two feet and now stands higher than it did last year. Garages are vacated and several residents have water in their cellars.

Revelstoke, June 17.—Cooler weather has checked the rise of the Columbia and the Kootenay rivers here. The former rose only two inches during the last twenty-four hours, while the latter dropped two feet. West of here, where rising creeks have closed the Transcanada Highway temporarily, roads are reported receding. The road between Revelstoke and Arrowhead has been closed, due to flooding of certain sections and the carrying out of a ferry twelve miles south of here yesterday evening.

Four men who were on the ferry at the time, had a narrow escape from drowning.

The Revelstoke division of the Canadian Pacific Railway has had to close the main line, but is having trouble south of Golden on the branch line, where floods have covered the track in places.

SAY MAN SHOT IN SELF-DEFENCE

Seattle, June 17.—Changing his version of shooting to death Frank Ray in the Pom Pom night club here Tuesday, Sydney Brunner, bail bond broker, held as material witness in the case today, declared George T. Moore, past owner of resort and charged with the murder, shot the man because he got "tough" when Moore refused to lend him \$50.

Moore confirmed Brunner's story. When first arrested they accused Ray of having tried to hold them up. Brunner said Ray had been drinking and "in self-defence" Moore had pulled his revolver out and shot Ray as he kept coming toward him.

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FOR COAL AND WOOD PAINTER & SONS
Phone 6341 Corner 8th St.

SMALL'S BREAD, 6c
WHITE OR BROWN
BAGGY WIGGINS

Political Paragraphs

(Continued from Page 1)

J. E. Merryfield, organizer of Mr. Bower's party, announced that four conventions have been held, T. A. Love being nominated at Grand Forks, John McLeod at Chilliwack, Dr. G. A. B. Hall at Nanaimo and C. E. Lawrence in the Delta Riding.

Mr. Merryfield makes no mention of Clive M. Plante in the Peace River Thomas Heene in Similkameen, C. F. Davies in Cowichan-Newcastle and H. G. Parsons in Revelstoke-Columbia, all of whom have been billed as Bower candidates.

Herbert S. Wood, K.C., the newly-elected president of the West Vancouver Liberal Association, predicts a five-cornered contest in North Vancouver. Other candidates besides the Liberal to be named will probably be Jack Louist, the present member who will run as an Independent Conservative; J. M. Bryan as an Independent and H. C. A. Anderson for the C.C.F. and a Unionist.

A Duncan correspondent writes to point out that C. F. Davies, K.C., is not a self-appointed Bower candidate for Cowichan-Newcastle, but will be nominated for consideration at the promised Bower convention.

From the same source it is learned that Kenneth Duncan will not be a candidate. At a recent meeting in Duncan where it was decided to support an Independent candidate Mr. Duncan expressed thanks for the mention of his name and for other persons requests but said it was impossible for him to go to business relations, to allow his name to go forward.

Other names mentioned for an Independent ticket for Cowichan-Newcastle are B. Young, E. W. Neel and Hugh Savage. A committee was given a free hand to bring forward any suitable independent men. A nominating convention will be held next Tuesday at Duncan.

Any hope of a compromise may have had of a Tolmie-Bower accord being reached seems doomed. This morning it was learned there will be a Bower nominating convention for the Islands at Sidney on June 29 and at Mission for the Dewdney riding the next day.

Mr. Bower is also going right ahead with his speaking campaign. He will be at Mission next Monday and at Hammond Tuesday.

There was no meeting of the steering committee of the Conservative party with Premier S. F. Tolmie here today. The Premier stated that Colonel W. W. Foster, president of the B.C. Conservative Association, had inquired if he would meet the committee, and had been given an affirmative reply. The Premier told Colonel Foster he was pleased to meet the committee at any time, but no date has as yet been set.

"Vancouver has had me buried recently," the Premier said this morning. "Only today I received a long-distance telephone call and my friend was astonished to learn that I had been at my office all week, and had not been desperately ill. He was, moreover, delighted to know that I was about ready to leave for a tour of the province in the interests of the Unionist cause. I am up to my eyes in work, and can not spare the time to deny every wild report about my health, resignation, and whatnot."

Ottawa Gives Revenue Report

(Continued from Page 1)

view totaled \$73,789,067, as against \$80,930,170 last year. During the last two months provincial governments were loaned under the Relief Act \$1,276,625, compared with \$9,057,616 for the corresponding months last year. The Canadian National Railways this year were given a temporary loan of \$11,550,518, as against \$4,500,000 last year. Other items brought the total of loans and advances to \$12,916,107, as compared with \$13,875,863 for the same period a year ago.

In the last two months \$4,234,833 was expended in redemption of outstanding loans, whereas a considerable increase over last year, when the figure was \$1,179,582.

The grand total disbursement by the government during April and May, 1933, was \$91,410,843, and for the corresponding months last year, \$98,506,507.

It Pays to use WANT ADS

ARMY LEADERS IN SIAM QUIT

Four Resign and Rumors of Split in Cabinet Spread

Associated Press
Bangkok, Siam, June 17.—Rumors of strife in the Siamese government spread while state council politics grew more tense to-day following the resignations of four army leaders.

One of the commander-in-chief, who played a leading role in the coup d'état last year which transformed Siam from one of the world's few remaining absolute monarchies into a democracy.

The army and navy revolted June 24, 1932, and captured Bangkok without bloodshed. Nearly all members of the royal family were taken in custody and King Prajadhipok, brought back to his vacation at Huahin on a warship, signed a new constitution five days later.

An elected parliament with full powers and to which the ministers were responsible was provided.

Machine Gun Bullets Fly in Kansas City

(Continued from Page 1)

matter and she said, "I'm trying to get out of the way of these bullets."

"Then I saw the officers falling and some of them firing from machine guns as they fell. I also saw the car at the curb with its windows shattered by gunfire and the figure of Walsh, his head lolled back over the back of the front seat of the car and very bloody."

Vetterli, who received a slight wound in the head, said he saw the bullets fly through the air as though it had come from four sub-machine guns, but added he could not be certain of the number of assassins.

"Just as we started to get in Calvey's car in front of the station, they opened up on us with sub-machine guns," Vetterli said. "I don't know how many machine guns were used on us, but there was more than one. It sounded like four to me, but I don't know positively."

CONVICT DIED FIRST

"All I know is that they were hidden behind cars and opened up on us. They killed Nash first. The bullets were flying so thick about us by that time that I didn't know who went next."

Windows in the station were broken and bullet marks were left on the front of the big stone structure.

There was consternation among the large crowd of travelers.

"My god," asked one man as he stepped out of the station, "is this Chicago?"

"RUB-OUT" NASH
Some officers expressed belief the attack was made to "rub out" Nash, rather than effect his release.

Two armored cars of the Kansas city dispatched to search for the slayers. Their car was reported to be a black sedan.

PRECAUTIONS WERE TAKEN

Washington, June 17.—The United States Bureau of Investigation today moved its agents for an intensive search for the men who killed Special Agent Raymond J. Caffrey and three other officers in Kansas City.

Reports to J. Edgar Hoover, director of the bureau, indicated the officers had taken unusual precautions to prevent the thing which happened.

New York, June 17.—Crime and accident took heavy toll today in the United States.

In Chicago two women walked into a police trap and were shot down; ten machine players were sprayed with bullets; one died and three wounded.

At Lafayette, Ind., five, including three policemen and a fourteen-year-old boy, were wounded in a wild outburst of shooting as police sought to question suspects.

The notorious bandit, "Pretty Boy" Floyd was operating near Bolivar, Mo. He had released a sheriff and kidnapped another man.

Three men dead as the result of a motor accident in upstate New York and one was killed in an airplane accident at Detroit, a companion being injured.

WORLD DELEGATES AT WINDSOR TO-DAY

Associated Press

Windsor, Eng., June 17.—An event without parallel in social history took place here this afternoon when the King and Queen were hosts at a garden party for the delegates to the World Economic Conference.

Two thousand guests, representing virtually the whole civilized world, were entertained on the spacious grounds of the castle.

It was a brilliant scene on the sloping green lawn as the guests mingled and talked in a babel of tongues against the background of the castle gardens and the historic walls.

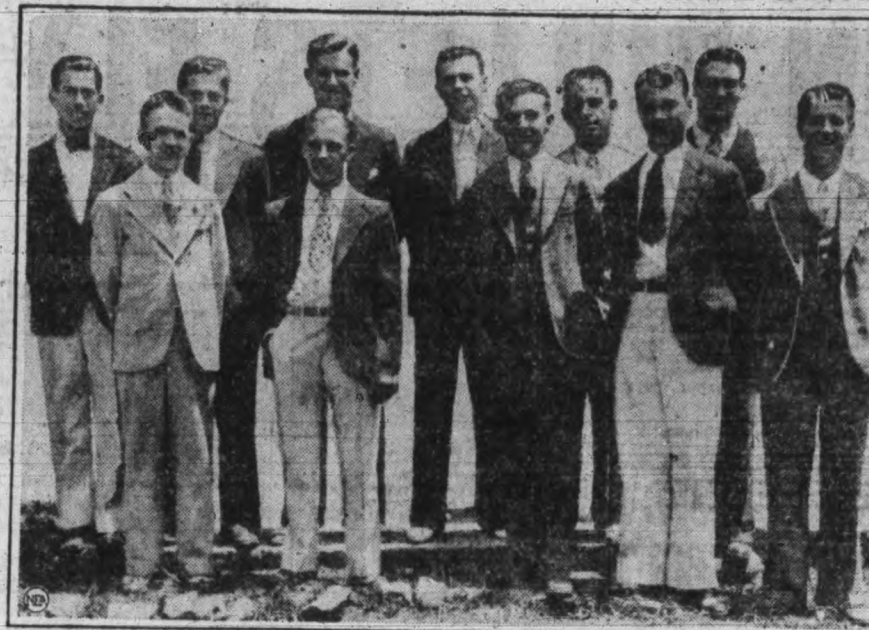
A heavy downpour of rain just after the gates of the castle were thrown wide open at mid-afternoon threatened to ruin the kaleidoscopic spectacle, but the sky quickly cleared and the guests assembled outdoors to await the appearance of the King and Queen.

Hundreds of the guests took advantage of a special train from London, which was met at Windsor station by a fleet of royal landaus from the castle. Hundreds of others motored to this quiet town and a double queue of motor cars from the main castle gates stretched for more than half a mile through the town.

A high-grade artificial silk for stockings has been produced by government experts by treating sugarcane waste with nitric acid.

Prosa deposit their eggs in great gelatinous masses of several hundred each, and, barring misfortune, each egg produces a tiny tadpole.

STUDENT WINE-BIBBERS FIRED AT BRYAN MEMORIAL SCHOOL



These eleven students, dismissed from Bryan Memorial University, are the centre of a factional fight at the Dayton, Tenn., institution. Six of the men were dismissed when they were found gathered around a jug of wine in the university orchard. The other five were dismissed when they refused to sign a pledge that they had not imbibed intoxicants during the school session. Trustees of the institution demanded reinstatement of the students, but faculty members ruled that principles on which the university was dedicated to the memory of the late William Jennings Bryan must be upheld. In the picture are, from front, left to right—Roy Murphy, Cleveland, Tenn.; M. R. Prussack, Salina, Pa.; Estes Goss, Crossville, Tenn.; Roscoe Hench, Spring City, Tenn.; Clive Starr, Harrison, Tenn.; back row, left to right—Walter Bruce, Avonmore, Pa.; Carlton Neergaard, Kingston, Tenn.; David Thornton, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank Bruce, Laurel, Miss.; Kermit Keppenberg, Avonmore, Pa.; Ray Stegall, Kingston, Tenn.

FISH FASHIONS SHOW CHANGE

Off the Goldfish Standard, Connoisseurs Take Up Guppies and Fighting Bettas

As For Sports Fish, Vendor Is Famous For Queer But Reliable Bait

By PAUL HARRISON

New York, June 17.—Striped bass are moving down the Hudson. Blackfish are taking fiddler crabs. Anglers are casting in the surf for flounder and whipping the trout streams of Connecticut and New Jersey. Fleets of fishing boats move daily out of Peconic Bay, once the port of whaling vessels. Dozens of others, among them the old Vanderbilt yacht, Ar Roscovely, ply from Sheepshead Bay.

But before they go, many of the anglers drop in to see Albert Brunner at his stall in the Washington Market.



Henry L. Doherty (left) and Col. H. H. Rogers.

Brunner sells bait—almost all manner of unpleasant-looking things like hellgrammites, bloodworms, crawfish and night crawlers. Brunner bait has been sold at the same stand since 1861, when Albert's father, a famous fisherman himself, started it.

With a regular clientele of several hundred sportsmen, Brunner naturally comes into a lot of information about choice fishing spots. Thus he is able to tell his customers where best to try for certain kinds of fish, and what bait to use. He speaks familiarly of many famous figures in business and finance, says that, being fishermen, they're all fun, democratic fellows. Vanderbilts and Vanderlips, F. C. Doremus, the insurance man, Henry L. Doherty, the utilities magnate, and Captain J. M. Patterson, the publisher, are customers. Colonel H. H. Rogers, the financier, orders regularly from his estate at Southampton, and Harry Sinclair wires in to send him bait by parcel post.

HONEST ANGLERS

Brunner does a big mail-order business, even sending hellgrammites to trout fishermen in Maine, and bloodworms to Florida for the tarpon and barracuda season. There are scores of clients whom he never has seen, but he declares he never has lost a nickel by trusting a fisherman.

Professionals bait-diggers in the salt marshes of New England, along salty sea shores, and in the hellgrammite regions of Pennsylvania, supply Brunner with crawly creatures.

There's a great increase in interest in fishing, Brunner says, and he considers this a healthy sign. He also is cheered that many women are taking the sport seriously now, and don't mind baiting their own hooks. Lots of them drop in every Friday and Saturday to shop for bait, measuring hellgrammites and haggling over the length of the bloodworms. Brunner's shop is closed on Sundays. That's when he goes fishing himself.

FISH FASHION HINTS

Not only is fishing more popular, but so is the keeping of fish. Especially the small, vari-colored tropicals; and even more particularly the tropicals—the fish which, like the guppy, bear live young. Goldfish are definitely out of fashion now, at least in the tropics being sold to every one of them. However, some of the fantastic varieties of goldfish developed by the Japanese still are the most costly. Five hundred dollars a per-

THUGS GUIDED BY SHERIFF

Bandits Release Officer in Missouri After Long Ride

Associated Press

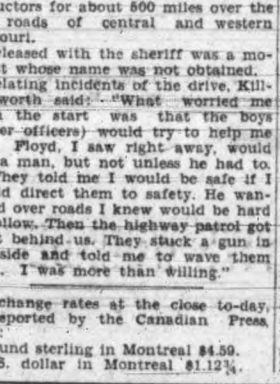
Bolivar, Mo., June 17.—Held captive by Charles (Pretty Boy) Floyd, Oklahoma desperado, for more than fourteen hours, Sheriff Jack Kilgusworth of Polk County returned home today following his release near Lees Summit, Mo., about twenty miles southeast of Kansas City.

Forced to accompany Floyd and his companion, Adam Richetti, after the two had stopped here to repair their motor car, the sheriff rode with his captors for about 600 miles over the side roads of central and western Missouri.

Released with the sheriff was a motorist whose name was not obtained. Relating incidents of the drive, Kilgusworth said: "What worried me from the start was that the boys (other officers) would try to help me out. Floyd, I saw right away, would kill a man, but not unless he had to. They told me I would be safe if I would direct them to safety. He wandered over roads I knew would be hard to follow. Then the highway patrol got right behind us. They stuck a gun in my side and told me to wave them back. I was more than willing."

Exchange rates at the close today, as reported by the Canadian Press, were:

Pound sterling in Montreal \$4.59.
U.S. dollar in Montreal \$1.12½.



FLAMES DEVOUR "UN-GERMAN" BOOKS

Forty thousand cheering Germans, including high government officials, jammed the square opposite the University of Berlin as students hurled into the huge bonfire pictured here 20,000 volumes banned "un-German" by the Hitler government. All over Germany similar pyres consumed the writings of German and foreign authors held inimical to the Third Reich.

NO FRONTIERS IN MAIL SERVICES

(Continued from Page 1)

Planned for the international conference at Paris. As the direct result of this conference, said Sir Frederic, the Universal Postal Union was founded in 1875. The basis of the international agreement was the Postal Union Convention, which regulates the constitution and the letter postal service, he pointed out.

The Universal Postal Congress meets once every five years when suggestions designed to improve the postal service are advanced and acted upon. Ninety world countries are represented in the Universal Postal Congress, which will hold its next convention in Cairo, Egypt, in February, 1934. There will be 350 delegates at the congress. The Universal Postal Union, Sir Frederic explained, was a sort of sifting committee which investigated and considered all the proposals to be acted upon by the congress.

Some fifteen hundred proposals were given consideration by the union delegates at the recent conference at Ottawa and during the tour across Canada.

Sir Frederic sketched the simple system of accounting by which the countries from which the mails are pooled are advanced and acted upon.

New improvements in the Imperial Air Mail service were also sketched by Sir Frederic.

W. T. Straith, president, moved a vote of thanks to the speaker.

Among the members of the postal delegation, invited to the luncheon were: S. J. Gaboury, Deputy Postmaster-General of Canada; Karl Orth of Germany; M. Sebou of France; Oscar Schockers of Belgium; A. P. F. Dymally of Holland; E. R. White of the United States; Arthur Webster of Canada, and Capt. D. O. Sornley of Great Britain.

After a hard morning's work by Premier Hendrick Collin, head of the economic committee, and members of the secretariat, the committee revised agenda was officially issued. It calls for:

First—Commercial policy, under which will be considered a return to normal conditions of trade, unrestricted provision of foreign exchanges for the needs of commerce control and gradual abolition of quantitative limitations on the exchange of goods, including the question of quotas, license systems, clearing and barter agreements, and also problems relating to tariff and treaty policy, including the most-favored-nation clause and its possible exceptions.

Second—Co-ordination of production and marketing, under which will come questions of wheat and other foodstuffs; sugar and wine, raw materials, coal, cotton, wool and timber, and industrial and agricultural agreements or cartels.

Third—Measures other than customs duties and prohibitions directly or indirectly affecting international trade. Under this heading come subsidies, direct or indirect, and also shipping subsidies, export bonuses, marks of origin, and veterinary and phyto-pathological questions concerning diseases of plants or causes by vegetable organisms.

Fourth—Public works which, it was suggested, might be discussed jointly by the economic and monetary committee.

MANY POLICEMEN ON DUTY AS PRESIDENT OF U.S. SEES CITY

TOLMIE NOT IN PICTURE

Bowser Tells Port Alberni Audience Election Fight Between Himself and Pattullo

Associated Press

Port Alberni, June 17.—More than 200 people attended at the Port Alberni here yesterday evening for the meeting of the non-partisan movement in the provincial election campaign. The meeting was addressed by W. J. Bowser, K.C., leader of the movement, and Dr. G. A. B. Hall of Nanaimo. Dr. Hall definitely announced his candidature as the non-partisan representative for the riding of Alberni-Nanaimo. Both speakers were given an attentive and unusually quiet hearing, there being no interruptions and no questions.

Both speakers talked in similar vein to that which they have taken at other centres in the province where they have been holding meetings. Mr. Bowser said that the forthcoming fight would be between himself and Mr. Pattullo, that Premier Tolmie could be wiped out of the picture.

Both speakers deplored the action of the Tolmie government in continuing the ridings of Alberni and Nanaimo, which they classed as a piece of political trickery designed as punishment for the Alberni member.

Stabilization Of Currencies Found To Divide Views

(Continued from Page 1)

Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia and Uruguay.

It was understood a hitch in the proceedings occurred in connection with the suggestion made yesterday by Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, German Minister of Agriculture and Economics, for a German colonial empire in Africa.

A memorandum prepared by the German delegation was duly delivered to the secretariat of the conference for distribution among the delegates. Before it could be handed out it was published in the press throughout the world, much to the surprise and consternation of Dr. Hugenberg, who had not authorized its publication.

As a result of the premature publicity he requested the conference to postpone distribution of the memorandum among the delegates.

Spare work in preparation for Monday's committee sessions continued at conference headquarters today, but most of the business was suspended and the great Geological Museum building where the meetings are held was given over to cleaners this morning.

QUICK SOLUTION

Virgil N. Madgeary, Finance Minister of Roumania, visited Georges Bonnet, French Finance Minister, and reported for the conference monetary committee, with a statement in behalf of the Central European states.

The statement, to be submitted to the committee on Monday, asks for a quick solution of the problems arising from the public and private indebtedness of the Central European bloc. It recommends a return to stable money and emphasizes the necessity of studying agricultural problems as soon as possible.

PROGRAMME ISSUED

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Fourth—Public works which, it was suggested, might be discussed jointly by the economic and monetary committee.

FIGURE IDENTIFIED

Authorities had turned to a sea for Sankey, already wanted for other similar crimes, after his plot had been identified by a taxicab driver as the man who had sent a note to Dunn.

Attached to the bottom of the note was a postscript signed by Hamm, which he urged immediate payment of the money.

The kidnappers' note further asked contact with the payers of the ransom to be made by a taxicab driver to drive the truck, which was to be entirely open so the interior would be visible from a passing automobile.

The note cautioned Dunn not to disclose the fact that his employer had been abducted.

WENT TO POLICE

At first Dunn was inclined to try the telephone call as a joke. When he discovered Hamm had not been home for lunch he took the case to police, and the county attorney's office.

The Hamm family is one of the old-established families of St. Paul. During his life, the elder Hamm was president and treasurer of the insurance company which was founded by his father.

The younger Hamm has carried on the traditions of the family, and has been active in many phases of business. He has been more retiring than his father, and his name seldom appeared in public in connection with his enterprises.

NAMED BY CONVICT

Sankey, said by authorities to be wanted in Canada for bank robbery, was named by Ray Robinson, former of Edmonton, Alberta, now serving prison sentence for the abduction of Haskell Bohn, son of a wealthy Pauline manufacturer, as a participant in that crime. It was on Sankey South Dakota ranch that Charles Bohn of Denver is believed to have been held while negotiations for his release were completed.

NON-INTOXICATING

Canton, Mass., June 17.—(Canadian Press)—A jury which heard Jev Easley testify he had drunk forty-five bottles of 3.2 per cent beer in a day and gone home sober ruled it not intoxicating. He was accused of violating the state prohibition law.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Announcing opening of Mary Method Shop, 1000 Hotel, Monday, June 19. All branches of hairdressing and scientific beauty culture, which Harper method is famous. A. Pointments, E. 137.

Asthma, Tonsils, E. Hallors, E. Diet, electrically, manipulations, E. 88.

Does Appearance Count? How painting, low prices. Fred Arche G. 2329.

Excursion to Seattle, Saturday, June 17. Princess Marguerite.

For Sale Cheap—Remainder of small private library. Each book priced at cost, inspection invited. N. delects; 1415 Cook.

H. L. Livsey, chiropractic specialist, 312-3 Pemberton Building.

Madame Stanner, specialist, facial scalp treatments, haircutting, 604 Fort Street, E. 5915.

Pantorium DYE WORKS
of Canada
Fort and Queen
Phone E. 711
Men's Three-piece Suits, Dry Cleaned and Pressed, \$1.00

Darn It!
This is probably what you say when your iron or toaster does not work.
We repair all makes of Electrical Appliances. All work guaranteed.
PHONE G. 1823

Jameson's Electrical Limited
717 FORT STREET G. 1823

UNITED KINGDOM WHEAT IMPORTS
CANADA 60%
AUSTRALIA 25%
ARGENTINA 20%
UNITED STATES 100%
OTHERS 3.28%
FIRST FOUR MONTHS 1933

THE
UME
HOPSpecial
earance
Sale

our better
Dresses
14.75
I'll have to see
to know what
orders of fashion
are. Come and
see them on
I'll fall a victim
their charms.

ABDUCTOR IS
HOT TO DEATH

ee Arrested in Vienna
While Trying to Seize Son of
Prominent Jew

Associated Press
enna, June 17.—A wave of terror
has been sweeping Austria for
week hit parents of pupils in the
notable Theresianum, a private
ol, to-day when it was revealed
he had thwarted an attempt to
ap the son of a Jewish hat manu-
facturer.

RIEST LEAVES
OUTH SEAS ESTATE

ristmas Island, Schooner,
oney and Other Posses-
sions Bequeathed

Associated Press
an Francisco, June 17.—The will of
late Rev. Father Pierre Emmanuel Rou-
gier, owner of Christmas Island in
South Seas, was filed for probate
yesterday.

ompulsory Labor
For Nazi Students

Canadian Press
Berlin, June 17.—Bernard Rust,
German communist of culture and
education, announced yesterday eve-
ing a compulsory labor year for all
iversity students.

TRIAL POSTPONED

New York, June 17.—(Associated
Press)—The trial of U.S. Senator
James J. Davis of Pennsylvania and
several others on charges of bribery
has been postponed until September
because a federal judge would not
make available to the case on an
arlier date. Davis and the federal
are charged with violating the federal
law in connection with the enter-
prise of the Loyal Order of Moose,
in which both are connected.

"Build B.C. Payrolls"

vacuum
Makes It
Better

vacuum gives Pacific Milk greater
tolerance by saving considerably more
of the vitamins, and Pacific is the
only vacuum packed milk in Canada.
efore it was placed in vacuum tins,
any patrons in their letters had said
it was a perfect milk. Now they
note of an improvement noticeable in
nicer flavor. This is due to the
extra vitamins.

Pacific Milk
100% B.C. Owned and Controlled
Plant at Abbotsford

GANGSTERS' WEAPONS DUMPED INTO SEA



These guns will give the police no more trouble. Part of the huge collection of firearms confiscated by New York police during the last year, they were taken fifty miles to sea and dumped into Davey Jones' locker. Two officers are shown aboard the municipal tug Macom ready for the burial.

World Conference
In London Develops
Humorous Situations

It Is Not All Serious Business
in International Circles in
British Capital

By F. G. Vochburgh, Associated Press
Staff Writer

London, June 17.—On the sur-
face it's all a very serious business,
this World Economic Conference,
but behind its scenes are found
its lighter side. Humorous situa-
tions result when 168 of the
world's greatest statesmen, dignity
and all, are brought into close
proximity.

For example:
Just when the Austrian and German
governments were having a flare-up
because of Austria's opposition to
Hitlerism, two delegates, German
and Austrian, happened to hurry through
opposite doors at the same moment.
They bumped into each other.

Both bowed, in some confusion, but
with the greatest dignity. Then, each
turned and hurried back through the
same door.

Thomas A. DeBretton of Argentina
departed for the Ascot racetrack in the
midst of the fight over the chair-
manship of the monetary committee. "I
would rather pick between the horses
at Ascot than between the United
States and France in the committee,"
he said.

FOOD AND DRINK
A special restaurant is stocked with
nearly all foods and liquids consumed
in any part of the world. There is
much fraternizing as representatives
of the various countries sample each
other's favorite national foods—caviar,
sandwiches and vodka, Chinese
chicken, five kinds of German sausages,
meat sauce from Japan, and so on.

Beverages available run the entire
range of wines, beers, whiskies, gins,
brandy and liqueurs from a dozen
countries, including a rack from Pal-
estine which bar attendants describe
as being "popular among those persons
who try anything once."

One waitress boasts of an ability to
say: "What's your order?" in three
languages.

The delegates ride from their hotels
to the conference hall in big cars de-
corated with small national flags. The
experts, of whom there are more than
1,000, are conveyed in chartered buses.

In general, London pays little at-
tention to its distinguished visitors.
No curious crowds form. Since the first
day, when King George delivered an
address and there was a great throng
of the small visitors' gallery, holding only
100, has never been filled.

MONEY THRILL
London, June 17.—In the midst of
serious deliberations by the economics
committee of the World Economic Con-

ference yesterday, the chairman,
Premier Colijn, of the Netherlands, an-
nounced four pounds ten shillings had
been found and that the owner could
have the money by applying to him.

The delegates, many of whom had
previously slumped in their seats,
promptly sat up and took notice.

VIENNA COURT
BACKS NAZIS

No Grounds For Prosecution
of Arrested Austrians, Part-
izan Newspaper Reports

Associated Press
Vienna, June 17.—The National So-
cialist newspaper Kampfruf yesterday
printed a decision of the Vienna Su-
preme Court to the effect there were
no grounds for the prosecution of the
1742 Nazis recently arrested in Aus-
tria on charges of high treason.

"The mere fact that a defendant was
the leader of a Nazi storm troop was
no reason to suspect him as guilty of
high treason," the newspaper quoted
the decision as reading.

A tabulation published by The
Extrablatt placed at 1,142 the number
of Nazis arrested recently in Austria
in the government's drive against
followers of Adolf Hitler, German Chan-
cellor.

Negroes on Trial
Alleged Beaten

New York, June 17.—The National
Committee for the Defence of Political
Prisoners said in a statement yesterday
it had been informed the Scottsboro
negroes held in the Birmingham
County Jail in Alabama for retrial on
charges of criminally attacking two
white girls, were subjected to daily
floggings, given insufficient food of
poor quality and held incommunicado
in one small cell.

HOT DAY AT MORGAN INQUIRY

With the mercury near 100, J. P. Morgan and his partners banished their
coats as they listened to testimony during the Senate investigation of the
House of Morgan at Washington. Mr. Morgan is shown at the left talking
to Russell Leffingwell, one of his partners. Harold Stanley, another part-
ner, is shedding his coat at the right.

NEW CREDITS
FOR GERMANY

Schacht Negotiating With Ex-
perts of Several Countries
in England

Associated Press
London, June 17.—Negotiations be-
tween Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, represent-
ing debtor Germany, and experts of
various creditor countries regarding
short term credits, are nearing a con-
clusion, it was said in official quarters
to-day.

It was understood an agreement had
been virtually concluded and an official
communique was expected shortly.
When the short term problem has
been cleared up, Dr. Schacht, president
of the Reichsbank, expects to proceed
with negotiations regarding long term
credits.

Creditors for both short and long
terms include Great Britain, the United
States, Switzerland, Sweden, Holland
and Belgium. Representatives of these
nations have been closeted with Dr.
Schacht nearly a week in a certain fin-
ancial district bank many miles away
from the World Economic conference,
where Germany looks forward to allevi-
ation of her shattered export trade.

The Schacht negotiations are a
sequel to the transfer moratorium,
which will become effective July 1, and
under which German debtors will pay
their debts in reichsmarks into the
Reichsbank, but the money will not be
allowed to cross the frontier.

NO REPETITION WANTED
If these payments were allowed to go
out of the country, Germans contend
it would mean repetition of the finan-
cial disaster of 1920-23.

Germans here say that with exports
declining, debtors are unable to pro-
cure dollars and other money with
which to meet their obligations.
Foreign money needed to pay interest
and amortization on foreign debts,
it is said, totals 1,300,000,000 reichs-
marks (currently \$364,000,000) for
1933.

VANCOUVER FIRE
HAZARD DEBATED

Mayor Is Told Danger In-
creased By Reduction in
Department

Canadian Press
Vancouver, June 17.—Vancouver's
fire hazard has been increased greatly
by reduced efficiency of the fire de-
partment through curtailments de-
manded by the budget, according to
Percy Bugbee of Boston, assistant man-
aging director of the National Fire Pro-
tection Association, who attended a
conference yesterday in Mayor Louis
D. Taylor's office. Fire Chief W. C.
Thompson and F. Dowling, engineer
here, were also present.

Mr. Bugbee informed the mayor that
Vancouver with good luck might es-
cape serious consequences of reduced
fire protection efficiency, but it was
taking a big chance.

Mr. Bugbee stated the fire hazard in
the west was as great as that in
any city he knew.

WATERFRONT PROBLEM
Regarding his inspection of the
waterfront, Mr. Bugbee declared Van-
couver's waterfront represented as great
a hazard for area covered as any city on
the continent. The city should operate
a fire boat, he stated. The present fire
boat of the harbor board, he claimed,
could not be relied on fully if an
emergency should arise. He did not
believe the crew trained sufficiently in
the class of fire fighting.

The department also was deficient,
he stated, in that it had no salvage
equipment—rubber sheets for decreas-
ing water damage. He complimented the
work of the Vancouver fire wardens,
whose staff has been cut from twelve
to eight.

Fire Chief Thompson explained that
in cutting his estimates \$7,000 it had
become necessary to work the crews
on a basis of one day off in each week.
Regarding fire insurance rates here,
Mr. Dowling stated the matter still was
under consideration, and only a slight
increase in rates would amount to more
than the saving on the departmental
budget.

FIVE WOUNDED
IN GUN FIGHT

Associated Press
Lafayette, Ind., June 17.—Two po-
licemen and two suspected robbers lay
near death to-day from wounds re-
ceived in a spectacular pistol and sub-
machine gun battle in downtown La-
fayette late yesterday that ended only
when an outsider entered the fray.

The suspects walked into a police
trap laid in a physician's office, where
they sought medical aid. Three officers
were struck by bullets as they fled
into an alleyway by the post office.

There, however, Harry H. Huston,
thirty-two, assistant manager of a
sanitarium, grabbed a sub-machine
gun from a wounded policeman, ran
into a second-story vantage point and
mowed down the fugitives as they ran.

The critically wounded are: Patrol-
man Wesley Wilson, forty-three, four
bullets in the abdomen, and Paul
Klinker, thirty, shot in abdomen and
shoulder; and the suspects, Robert
Sanders, thirty-three, who first gave
his name as P. T. Murphy, of Nash-
ville, Tenn., and Frank Byrd, twenty-
nine, of Indianapolis.

Patrolman James MacDonald, twenty-
six, was shot in the knee, and a stray
bullet clipped the right ankle of Paul
Roby, fourteen, walking with his
parents and sister three blocks from
the scene. Other bullets splattered
automobiles and building fronts
nearby.

Bank Ex-Manager
Is Facing Charge

Canadian Press
Toronto, June 17.—Thomas H.
Break, former manager of branches
of the Bank of Nova Scotia here, and
Robert J. Hamilton were arrested to-
day by East York Township police
charged with conspiring to defraud the
Bank of Nova Scotia of an amount of
money said to be in the neighborhood
of \$100,000. Bail was set at \$25,000.

It is understood the conspiracy
charge involves the loan of that
amount by Break to Hamilton for ex-
tension of a soda water plant. Police
said Hamilton's firm went into
liquidation some time ago and a por-
tion of the loan had been paid back

13,000 FRENCH VETERANS "INVADE" LONDON



The British capital woke quite early one morning recently to find 13,000 French soldiers "invading" the city. Fortunately for the sleepy Londoners, it was a peaceful invasion and the Foreign Office knew all about it. Here we see some of the 13,000 French ex-service men of the "Croix de Feu" marching in procession to Whitehall and the Cenotaph.

Wheat Bonus Plan
For Farmers In U.S.
Reducing Acreage

Associated Press
Washington, June 17.—Henry Wal-
lace, United States Secretary of Agri-
culture, announced yesterday that
the maximum processing tax on wheat,
about 30 cents, would be levied to fi-
nance an acreage reduction programme
under which benefits of approximately
\$150,000,000 would be paid farmers this
year.

DIFFERENT IN CANADA
Ottawa, June 17.—The processing
tax by which it is planned to reduce
the wheat acreage in the United States
would not produce results in Canada
because of the small domestic con-
sumption in this country as compared
with the republic. Wheat experts
here seem agreed on that point.

In a general way the plan of U.S.
Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is to
levy a tax on processing of wheat and
the maximum processing tax on wheat,
about 30 cents, would be levied to fi-
nance an acreage reduction programme
under which benefits of approximately
\$150,000,000 would be paid farmers this
year.

Grande Prairie, Alta., June 17.—
Found guilty of having administered
arsenic to his brother and sister-in-
law in sufficient quantities to cause
grievous bodily harm, Owen Blake of
Seamouth district yesterday was sen-
tenced to serve four years in peniten-
tiary. Sentence was imposed by Mr.
Justice Ewing at the conclusion of a
month-long Supreme Court trial.

Describing the case as one of the
most remarkable in his experience, the
presiding judge Thursday dismissed
charges of attempted murder against
Blake and convicted the man on the
lesser charge. He remarked he was not
convinced beyond reasonable doubt
that Blake had planned to take the
lives of his relatives. There seemed
complete absence of motive, he said.

Hearing of evidence in the strange
case was like hearing presentation of
some fantastic play. Packed with
drama, the story was unfolded slowly
as counsel for prosecution, with
meticulous care, sought to prove their
respective claims.

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ESTABLISHED 1901
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1008-10 GOVERNMENT ST.
SEE THE LATEST ORGANDIE NECK FIXINGS

About Iris And Their Culture

By JOHN HUTCHISON, F.R.H.S.

The very best time to plant or
transplant iris is just after they
have flowered, that is, in July.
Planted or transplanted at any
other time they are apt to go
without flowers the following year,
and so at this time a few notes
on this, one of the best and easi-
est of all garden flowers, may not
be out of place.

Of all the books and articles the
writer has read about iris, he does not
recall one that says anything about
the effect of iris upon the soil in
which they are grown. He has noticed,
however that within a few years they
exhaust the soil, in spite of constant
dressing of bone meal, etc., and that
the only thing to do is to move them
to new ground, well prepared. A few
beds should be moved every year, but
even this cannot be continued forever,
particularly on a small place, so one
must eventually repair the old beds by
digging out ten inches or so of soil
and replacing it with good compost,
with lime and leaf mould added. By
doing this the iris garden may be
maintained in good condition from
year to year.

HOW TO PLANT
When you transplant your iris, cut
back the leaves to three inches or so
from the rhizome and plant shallow,
that is, cover the rhizome about two
inches. This is important. Plant your
iris in the full sun, if possible.

We all know that the iris does not
continue at their best over very long
periods and, therefore, some means must
be taken to keep the ground looking
well during the rest of the summer.
A good way is to sow annual poppy
seed in August or early September
around the iris, after they have been
cut back. These will come into bloom
the following year after the iris are
over.

It is possible to have iris, of one kind
or another, almost all the year round.
Iris reticulata comes into flower in
February and is a beautiful thing for
a sheltered spot in any garden. The
color is rich purple, with golden vein-
ing at the throat. It smells of violets.
There is a clump of these iris in New
England that has bloomed every year
for fifty years.

There is a new race of iris now on
the market that blooms in the fall as
well as in the spring. So far there are
only four colors; blue, yellow, white
and red-purple. This race has not yet
been tried by the writer.

There are a number of iris species
from Algeria and Asia Minor which
bloom in the winter, outside, if planted
in a sheltered spot or in cold frames.
Iris unguicularis is the type plant, but
there are a number of color forms now
in cultivation. For one who is fond
of iris these are worth some trouble
to grow.

The Japanese iris bloom just after
the German iris. They are the giants
of the race and like a damp situa-
tion. There are single and double
forms and some of the flowers are as
large as a dinner plate.

There are many other iris, such as
the water iris, and all the bulbous fam-
ily such as the Spanish, Dutch and
English, which are beautiful for cut
flower purposes and are often forced
for early blooming in greenhouses.

This is the time of year to look at
iris and it will soon be time to plant
them.

VOLCANO ACTIVE

San Jose, Costa Rica, June 17.—(Asso-
ciated Press)—The population was
alarmed yesterday as showers of fine
ashes, sand and soil fell on San Jose
and the entire central plateau from
the volcano Irazu.

Road accidents cost the hospitals in
London about \$1,000,000 a year, ac-
cording to estimates. Less than 10 per
cent of this is recovered.

See Our Nursery Now

Whether you intend to buy plants or not, our nurseries
and gardens will interest you at this season, when so
many things are in bloom. You will find many plants
to delight you among our collection of Shrubs, Perennials,
Roses, Trees and Rock Plants. At this season we can save
you money on all kinds of garden construction, large or
small.

Rockhome Gardens Ltd.

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Energy
to Play?

A HARD DAY at the office—and awaiting you is
a romping boyish welcome. Don't whip up jaded
energies. Call upon Andrews from time to time
and gain that extra healthful vitality to carry you
through complete days.

No need to suffer from auto-intoxication which saps
vitality and creates annoying headaches and lack of
appetite. Andrews tones up bodily functions and
sweeps away toxic impurities. Whether or not you
suffer from constipation, everyone needs the periodic
gentle cleansing of this time-tested sparkling saline.
Insist on Andrews.

4-oz. Tin—35c 8-oz. Tin—60c

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PLAIN SPEAKING ABOUT THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

An emphatic denunciation of the methods employed altogether too frequently by the Department of Immigration came from Mr. Justice H. A. Robson, of the Manitoba Court of Appeal, the other day when he released Peter Verigin, the Doukhobor leader, on habeas corpus proceedings and declared him free from deportation on the ground that his re-arrest last week was "not consonant with British justice." He described such proceedings as "bad," "slipshod," and "rash." To the government's counsel the Judge said: "You will be able to apprise the Department of the difficulties of the case. Without meaning to give offence, it seems to me they were rather rash in instituting last Friday's proceedings."

It will be recalled that Peter Verigin was arrested a little more than a year and a half ago on a charge of perjury. He was convicted and sentenced to a prison term of eighteen months, of which he served nine and then was paroled. No sooner had he obtained his freedom, however, than he was held for deportation as an objectionable alien. Verigin's counsel took the case before Mr. Justice Humphrey Melish, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, arguing that the authorities at Ottawa had removed the Doukhobor leader from jail without any request from him or his advisers, half-way through his term. This was taken to imply that he was a free man and that the parole or pardon or release completely wiped out the crime. It is clear, however, that the Department of Immigration had prevailed upon the Department of Justice to release him so that he could be got out of the country at all costs. But Mr. Justice Melish was not so easily persuaded; he declared Verigin free from deportation—and his decision was upheld by a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Then last week the Department of Immigration had another brain wave and obtained authority to re-arrest Verigin as an alien in Canada who had been convicted under the Criminal Code—an obvious attempt to nullify the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada. But Mr. Justice Robson was not impressed with the proceedings and paid his "compliments" to the Department of Immigration in the terms set out above.

This hounding of Verigin is both heartless and stupid; and, it ought to be noted, that if he had been sent back to Russia he would have been shot by the Soviet authorities. The stupidity of the proceedings is emphasized by the fact that soon after he was paroled from prison he began to formulate schemes under which he hoped to lead a large number of his compatriots to Mexico. What this plan may mean is problematical. But we in British Columbia, incidentally, know what it costs to look after recalcitrant Doukhobors.

BRITAIN POOR SOIL FOR SEEDS OF FASCISM

To the question as to whether there is much chance of Fascism gaining a foothold in Great Britain, Mr. G. K. Chesterton, the well-known British author, replies in the negative. The following is an extract from an address which he delivered to a school in England recently:

"I would suggest a piece of advice to those who advocate or try to picture a Fascist or any other revolution in our country. Let us remember that we have several firm and fundamental characteristics of our own.

"Other nations have obtained dictators by dint of months of street fighting. But street fighting is not integral to the English character, and if street fighting did start here, I have a feeling that when the first poor fellow had been hit and lay bleeding on the ground the rest would probably pack up and go home.

"Revolution of this sort sins against the whole inside culture of the English people."

It was said by another British publicist recently that a couple of good humorous cartoons would quickly subvert the activities of any would-be Hitler in Britain. In spite of all their trials and tribulations, their excessive burdens of taxation, the British people find in their sense of humor a substantial bulwark against anything which threatens their freedom of thought and speech. Imagine any government at Westminster trying to suppress all opposition to its policies!

How vitally concerned Canadians are in all this, it is unnecessary to say. Unprepared for any such developments, the news last week of possible commercial warfare between Japan and Britain, involving Canada, came to them as a surprise. With this country last year selling Japan \$10,327,942 worth of goods and buying from Japan \$3,860,611 worth, there is enough involved that the dollars and cents aspect alone is sufficient to arouse our interest.

THIS MESSAGE WAS TOO MUCH FOR THE COMMISARS

While anxious eyes are keeping a sharp look-out for Jimmy Matern off the Alaskan coast, there comes a story from Russia of a cablegram he received on arrival at Moscow from his home town of San Angelo, Texas, which caused Soviet officials a good deal of natural bewilderment. In itself, the message was simple enough. It said, "Attaboy, Jimmy." and it was signed, "San Angelo." But it puzzled the serious commissars.

"Attaboy"—in what Russian-English dictionary will you find a definition of that cryptic word? And the signature, "San Angelo"; what could that mean, and why? Obviously, the whole thing might be an intricate code message involving a deeply-hidden plot. "Attaboy, Jimmy—San Angelo"—international secrets have been given away in words less mysterious than these.

Soviet Russia's introduction to American slang is probably a thing over which the Moscow officials will shake their heads for a long time.

ECONOMIC NATIONALISM COMPLICATES MATTERS ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Japanese action this week in approving a boycott of Indian cotton in retaliation against the fifty per cent increase in duties levied by India on non-British cotton cloths has two aspects. One is the repercussion from the empire-exclusionist policy cultivated last year at the Ottawa Conference; the other is the change in attitude that has been developing in Japan in respect to Anglo-Japanese relations.

With regard to the first, the Japanese trade friction is not exceptional; it is typical of what has been evident in varying degrees in the commercial relations between countries within and without the British Empire since Ottawa set a rearrangement of the established trade routes of the world as its objective. It is the germ of the problem with which the delegates at the World Economic Conference now in session in London are striving. Evidence as to the second has not gained currency in Canada, as Far Eastern news and opinion published in this country has centred almost entirely on the military happenings in connection with the Manchurian venture, to the exclusion of the allied economic and political developments.

The current cotton incident grows out of the notification by the British government to Japan on April 12 last of its intention to abrogate the Indo-Japanese trade convention which had been in force since 1904. As provided in the agreement, the termination of the convention will take place in October, six months after the date of notification. The convention gave most-favored nation treatment to Japanese commodities entering the Indian markets. The Tokio Nichi Nichi explains that trade relations between India and Japan have been satisfactory. Japan has been a good market for Indian products, taking more from India than it sent there. The excess of annual imports over exports has been ranging between 200,000,000 and 400,000,000 yen. The reaction on the part of the Japanese to the abrogation move is exemplified in these words from The Nichi Nichi: "The chief motive of Britain in deciding to denounce the convention is the desire to oppress Japanese industries, which are increasingly in competition with the British in the Indian market. Presumably, Britain would see India out of all trade relations with Japan."

Of the wider implications, other Japanese newspapers have been speaking. The Nagoya Shimbunichi may be in error in some of its assumptions, but it should be quoted as follows to aid the understanding by Canadians of the orientation in the Japanese attitude:

Japan should pay more attention to relations with Great Britain. The people are seriously concerned about the rumored possibility of a war with the United States or the Soviet Union, but they do not want a diplomatic crisis with Britain. Among the nationalists and those who advocate Asia for the Asiatics are some who declare that Japan's real rival is neither the United States nor the Soviet Union but Great Britain. Anglo-Japanese competition in no sense implies war, but it is national competition none the less. The British star has been waning since the opening of the twentieth century. That German propagandists have been spreading this assertion does not make it inaccurate. The rise of Japan bespeaks prosperity for Asia. Herein lies the real competition between Japan and Britain.

The birth of Manchukuo has a great bearing on various quarters. Its bearing on Britain is more serious than on the United States or the Soviet Union, and Britain will feel something even more serious in the near future. Since the Opium War, Britain has predominated in China. Now with the Oriental situation bringing India and Siam closer to Japan, we see Australia carrying on a boycott against Japan and the British Indian Government abrogating the Indo-Japanese trade convention. Japan's relations with Britain are thus becoming more important. We should consider them very closely at this time.

How vitally concerned Canadians are in all this, it is unnecessary to say. Unprepared for any such developments, the news last week of possible commercial warfare between Japan and Britain, involving Canada, came to them as a surprise. With this country last year selling Japan \$10,327,942 worth of goods and buying from Japan \$3,860,611 worth, there is enough involved that the dollars and cents aspect alone is sufficient to arouse our interest.

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY

RETURN TO FARMS
The Fredericton Gleaner

In sixty years the entire picture of Canadian life has changed. In 1871 there were eighty-one per cent out of every hundred living in the country, while in 1931 there were nearly fifty-four out of every hundred in the cities and towns. Even these figures, impressive though they are, do not disclose the whole story, for the reason that persons living in small communities and unincorporated villages are recorded as rural dwellers. Actually, according to figures compiled by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics, only 31.7 of the whole population of Canada live on farms. There is, however, a noticeable return movement toward the farms now in progress.

THE SOUTH'S HARD CHOICE

The Fountain Inn (S.D.) Tribune

If negroes are not permitted to serve on the jury, then an accused negro is not tried by a jury of his peers. And if he isn't tried by his peers, the method of his trial violates the highest law of the land and his conviction cannot stand.

You know what that means. It means that the South has a hard choice. It must reconcile itself to negro jurors, or face the fact that every negro convicted will be turned loose if he can raise money enough to appeal his case to the Supreme Court.

Isn't a pleasant prospect. For the South will not permit negroes on the jury; and if a negro cannot be convicted by law under the present system, he will be convicted in another way and sentenced without the aid of a court. That means barbarism.

A THOUGHT

Recompense to no man evil for evil. Provide things honest in the sight of all men.—Romans xii 17.

No propagation or multiplication is more rapid than that of evil, unless it be checked; no growth more certain.—Colton.

Loose Ends

A very dull column concerning revolutions and such familiar things—libels and the need for them—peanuts and their advocates—and pink geraniums up on the hill.

By H. B. W.

NO REVOLUTION

A DISTINGUISHED statesman was showing me yesterday a curious historical parallel. He had got hold somewhere of a pamphlet which summarized briefly the events following the war—the post-war boom, the inflation, the collapse, the years of bad times. These things were set forth in great detail and very accurately; but the funny part of it was that the recital related to the years after the Napoleonic Wars. Apparently the same things happened exactly then as is happening now but everything came right in the end. This, said the statesman triumphantly, was the answer to all this radical, socialistic talk. Things, if left alone, would always come right. They were coming right already without any interference with the normal course of trade.

This is one of the most common and amusing aspects of the depression. It is true that things are improving in the United States and, consequently, here. But it was not until the United States Government had arranged for the most violent interference with ordinary trade on record that anything began to improve at all. Another six months of Hoover's non-interference, and we should probably have been close to chaos with all the banks closed. It is only beginning to seep through the mind of the public just what a revolution they have adopted down there. A great Canadian business man was telling me to-day almost with tears in his eyes how the President of the United States is practically a dictator over business, can stop any firm from shipping its goods into another state, close it up, if it doesn't charge the prices and pay the wages he thinks necessary.

But it was only the promise of this government supervision, of stability guaranteed by the state, that restored a semblance of confidence in the United States and started things moving. Even though these powers are never used, the fact that they are available in case of need makes an order recovery possible and lets business go ahead. But when it is all over, when conditions have returned to normal and everybody is making money on the stock market and preparing the way to another depression, after government has pulled finance and industry out of the pit by the shirt tail, still, statesmen like my friend will point with pride to the fact that there was never any interference with the old law of supply and demand, that everything worked out all right because it was left alone.

And in the meantime these same gentlemen, who have protested all their lives against government in business, are pointing to the Roosevelt experiment and saying that they have always advocated just those measures. They are pointing to the most revolutionary steps in the history of America and congratulating themselves that there can never be a revolution on this continent.

LIBELS

AFTER the recent rash of movies about newspaper men I am almost tempted to go native in real earnest, abandon this business altogether and devote myself to growing cabbages. The movies continue to make newspaper men nervous wrecks or illiterate racketeers of the Capone type who climb through windows and steal photographs. Yet I assure you that there are some very ordinary, honorable fellows in this business, that they don't carry guns and that it is not possible for newspaper men to turn out newspapers while in a state of really advanced intoxication. Several newspaper men have been known to rear families and one or two even have gardens and a second pair of shoes.

But this is not the only business continually libeled in the movies. A fellow who flew in the Royal Air Force during the war was complaining to me to-day that the movies had so distorted the habits of pilots in the recent outbreak of flying pictures that he was forced to pretend that he had served in the infantry. He assured me of a fact which I could hardly credit, that most of the aviators in the war didn't drink in a large way except on leave and that he only knew one man who could safely fly a plane while he was drunk. Yet there is no use worrying about these distortions. The movies and the magazines and the novels have got to libel and caricature everybody more or less. Nobody would be interested in an ordinary newspaper man or an ordinary aviator. Only the freaks are exciting. But they are getting so used to free now-a-days to a recital of the movies and the magazines, that a normal man will soon seem positively freakish. It might be a good idea to display one on the screen some time as a novelty. The modern audience would protest at once that he wasn't lifelike. Nevertheless, the only bright spot in the depression is the remarkable improvement of the movies lately. They may yet prove our civilization's greatest contribution to art.

PEASANTS

IN VANCOUVER, where they have had time during the depression to think about things, an interesting public argument has been going on about the desirability of a simpler civilization. One fellow who writes for the newspapers has been insisting that the salvation of the race lies in making a large part of it into peasants—that bold peasantry, their country's pride, which Goldsmith used to advocate in "The Deserted Village." This writing chap has been telling the people of Vancouver that, in a well-ordered society, a few of the people are aristocrats and the rest are peasants, and both are happy. When you read his description

of the simple joys of peasantry, the wholesome sports and healthful work in the fields, (fifteen hours a day) you feel like throwing up your job and taking up a pre-emption.

As a matter of fact, I am all for it. I am practically a peasant now, both in a mental and a physical sense. I think it is a pity that the world's problems would be at an end immediately, but nature has wisely provided otherwise. The result is that, while a return to simpler things, a larger rural population, self-dependence and content, would be highly desirable, who preaches this reform? Usually fellows who write for the newspapers, like the man in Vancouver, or statesmen who have never felt a plough handle in their hands, or at least don't want to feel it again.

I am all for going back to the land. I have gone back already. But if this return to peasantry is really to get anywhere these gentlemen who get elected because of their eloquence in advocating it, really ought to start the movement. Nothing could be more inspiring to the country than the spectacle of some of its great statesmen mowing cobs by lantern light at 3 o'clock on a January morning. Yet how delightful are these simple joys of the country—when you are sitting in an expensive leather chair about the council table and governing the peasants. Never mind. If the present economic policies of the world persist much longer, we shall all be peasants together, and there will be no expensive leather chairs nor council tables, and one of life's richest satisfactions will be the sight of these gentlemen who preach peasantry so eloquently trying to grow a cabbage. A lot of the most eloquent, alas, will starve.

GERANIUMS

OF ONE thing Miss Snipe, the spinster lady on the hill, is particularly proud—her pink geraniums in the window boxes on her front porch. She waters and weeds and admires them several times a day, and not one of the pink geraniums is ever picked, so that the window boxes may be a pink spectacle all summer. Now, as has been related here before, the little boy from next door disgraced himself and his family before Miss Snipe last week by appearing in a state of shocking nudity, which confirmed Miss Snipe's opinion of the people next door. I think it has been a source of great humiliation to the little boy, for several times he has pointed to Miss Snipe's cottage on the hill and observed, "Naughty, naughty, bad."

It was probably my fault in part. Jocularly, as a jest between men, I suggested that he take some flowers up to Miss Snipe as a kind of peace offering, to show her that there was no hard feeling. He said nothing at the time and walked away with his hands locked behind his back, in deep thought. To-day when Miss Snipe answered a loud pounding on her front door, she found the little boy from next door standing there and in his hand was a beautiful pink bouquet. Miss Snipe uttered a sharp, spindlerlike cry of alarm and looked at her window boxes. As she had feared, not a geranium bloom remained. All had been picked off clean, close to the top. "Pretty, pretty," said the little boy from next door, holding up his peace offering to Miss Snipe. When he came down the hill just now his hands were behind him, rubbing a portion of him which is often used next door for purposes of chastisement. He gave me a reproachful look as he passed and went home, still rubbing

THE RHYMING OPTIMIST

By ALINE MICHAELIS

FRANK FORTY-ONE
How blest is he with pity for the poor,
Who turns no hungry being from his door;
Who never lets him hunger when misfortune comes,
And will deliver him from ways of doom.
When all his strength and courage shall not
Save him from poverty and sorrow,
I said, O Lord, be merciful to me
And heal my soul of all iniquity.
My enemies devise my hurt and ill
And say, "He will be brought down to the ground."
Would grind me down beneath his cruel heel
This is the heaviest blow of all to feel.
But, O my Lord, in mercy raise me up.
Let not my enemy triumph o'er me.
Give your compassion as a deathless sign
And as a token of your boundless grace
Give me the light of eternal day.

MRS. ARMISHAW DIES

Nanaimo, June 17.—Mrs. Alice Lucy Armishaw, forty-five, passed away at the family residence, Nanaimo River, suddenly yesterday. She was a native of Worcestershire, having resided here for the last twenty years. She was survived by her husband, two sons, George and Francis and two daughters, Doris and Jean, all residing at home. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the parlors, Rev. Mr. Spurling officiating.

USE NOVEL PLAN FOR ADVERTISING

A novel plan for advertising the tourist attractions of the Hawaiian Islands has been recently instigated by the Honolulu Tourist Bureau. The new method gives publicity to the islands in a most interesting way. A copy of one of these tourgrams, as they are called, was received recently by the Victoria and Island Publicity Bureau. It is addressed to "Mr. Travel Agent Selling Hawaii." All regular forms of filling the telegram are employed, the filling number being "4 U 2 File."

In telegram form the message informs the local bureau that a limited supply of color books on Hawaii is now on hand and may be obtained from Honolulu. The message is signed "Aloha, Honolulu Tourist Bureau."

County Kerry In Football Victory

Bayona, N.J., June 17.—The County Kerry team, Gaelic football champions of the world, defeated a picked North Jersey squad 17 to 10 in a twilight game yesterday evening.

It was a costly victory for the invading Irish for one of their stars, John J. Lander, fractured a collar bone in attempting to catch the ball toward the close of the game, and was removed to hospital.

"Y" PREPARES FOR BIG CAMP

Annual Summer Vacation Season to Open July 24 at Sooke Harbor

Present Indications Promise Successful Outing This Year

Final preparations are now being made for the twentieth annual summer camp of the Victoria Y.M.C.A. to be held this year at Maple Lawn, Sooke Harbor, from July 24 to August 7. The folders on the camp, which provide prospective visitors with full information concerning its operation, were issued this morning and their distribution will commence next week.

The camp, which is conducted by the boys' division of the "Y," in co-operation with the Victoria Boys' Work Board, will be under the personal supervision of Vivian Shoemaker, boys' work secretary of the association.

MAY EXTEND CAMP

Numerous applications have already been received for the camp and Mr. Shoemaker is optimistic over this year's prospects. If the applications warrant it, the camp will continue for three weeks. Boys from twelve to seventeen years of age are eligible to go, while a limited number of under-age lads will be permitted to go, subject to Mr. Shoemaker's permission.

Members of Tuxis and Tuxis, and groups and Sunday school classes are granted the privilege of paying the same rate for the camp as the "Y" members. All information concerning the camp is contained in the folder or may be obtained from the Y.M.C.A. office.

The camp is conducted primarily to develop all-around Christian character and the entire programme is planned with this objective in view. The daily routine includes swimming, hiking, campfire, carpentry, life-saving, community singing, stunts and devotional periods.

SPECIAL FEATURES

It is also planned to have special features in the form of practical classed talks on nature and other interesting subjects.

Assisting Mr. Shoemaker in directing the activities of the camp, will be several Y.M.C.A. leaders, experienced in this work, who personally conduct the various games and other features.

Among those who will engage in this work are: Cyril Shoemaker, of Vancouver, Vivian Shoemaker's brother who has had many years' experience on the mainland; Harry Robson, Grand Patron, Wilson Billings, of Don Stewart and "Chuck McLeod."

ODD FELLOWS TO MEET HERE

Grand Lodge Sessions in Victoria Next Year; Officers Elected

Kelowna, B.C., June 17.—Victoria has been chosen as the place of the 1934 convention of the Odd Fellows and Rebekah Assemblies.

Election of officers at the fifty-ninth annual session of Grand Lodge of British Columbia of the I.O.D.E. resulted as follows: Grand master, W. T. Choate, Nelson; deputy grand master, R. E. Jackson, Vancouver; grand warden, E. C. Turner, New Westminster; grand secretary, E. L. Webber, Vancouver; grand treasurer, C. J. Scott, Victoria; delegate to Sovereign Grand Lodge, Frank Clark, retiring grand master, Prince George; home fund trustees, D. E. Mackenzie, New Westminster, and J. C. Law, Vancouver; Fred Middlemas, Vancouver; Edgar E. Elliott, Vancouver; W. W. Walkem, Ladysmith.

The convention decided to establish a junior branch of the order for boys between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years, after which age it is hoped they will step to the higher ranks. The Junior Order of the Rebekahs, formed last year, has met with success, and the convention believes a similar organization for boys will be equally successful.

The decoration of Chivalry, highest honor of the order, was bestowed upon William Thomas Choate of Nelson, in a colorful and impressive ceremony, which was witnessed by a large number of friends as well as delegates to the convention.

Fights

BOXING
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Tony Herrera, Mexico, outpointed Wesley Ramsey, Grand Rapids (10).

San Francisco—John Henry Lewis, Prescott, Ariz., and Fred Lenhart, Tacoma, Wash., drew (10).

San Diego—Al Trulonis, San Diego, and Eddie Murock, Oklahoma City, drew (10); Benny Mendosa, San Diego, outpointed Teddy Palacios, Mexico City (6).

Hollywood, Cal.—Joe Taiken, Korea, outpointed Chris Pineas, Philippine Islands (10).

WRESTLING
Newark, N.J.—Joe Savoldi, 200, Three Oaks, Mich., threw Sid Westrich, 235, Hungary, 19.00.

Buffalo, N.Y.—Jim Browning, 233, St. Louis, threw Earl McCready, 234, Oklahoma, 24.33.

Life-saving Group In Monthly Session

Members of the Victoria branch of the Royal Life Saving Society gathered at the Crystal Garden yesterday evening for their monthly meeting. A letter was read from King George, patron of the society, to Lord Desborough, in which he congratulated the society for its fine work.

Members of the Victoria branch wish that anybody interested in the work would communicate with the secretary, J. D. McCull, at the Crystal Garden.

Other People's Views

Letters addressed to the Editor and intended for publication must be short and legibly written on one side of paper only. The longer the article the shorter the chance of insertion.

All communications must bear the name and address of the writer, but not for publication unless the writer wishes.

The publication or rejection of articles is a matter entirely in the discretion of the Editor.

No responsibility is assumed by the paper for the preservation or return to the writers of communications submitted to the Editor.

Letters which do not conform to the above conditions will not be used.

ELK LAKE BIRD SANCTUARY

To the Editor:—With reference to the article appearing in last night's Times, dated June 16, 1933, re black swans and other wild fowl for the Elk Lake bird sanctuary, I would say that the writer would like the public to know that he is not looking to them for financial assistance for this purpose.

ERNEST D. TODD,
505 Island Road.

CLOSED STREETS AND DARK PLACES

To the Editor:—On the evening of May 24 I took some visitors along Barclay Street, south side of Gonzales Hill. About half way along the street we came to a sign "street closed," also a barricade. We walked on to the place where we obtained the best view of the city lighting, the provincial buildings, the fireworks, and also the bonfire at Clover Point.

I don't see why the municipality does not smooth a part of the road a little and arrange a motor turning place so that tourists could be taken to this scenic viewpoint.

Last night I started out to see the Cairn getting up to Denison Road by plane. I had a private individual, unless I would have to travel a mile if I was not a good rock climber. I soon came across a sign "street closed" just where I often take tourists down the hill. I went on to a real good road which only requires a little protection at the turn before reaching the Cairn. As there were no lights there as there is a good turn at the end of the road beyond the Cairn.

A visitor to the city recently published the fact that we did not capitalize our scenery or even clean our beaches.

Gonzales Hill is only partly lit up and Beacon Hill not at all so there are many dark places and dark streets. I think there is a quotation in the Bible which says: "Men love the darkness, etc."

I read some regulations one time in connection with a beach hotel, one of which was "Chaperons are not allowed on the beach after 9 p.m."

Victoria and Oak Bay, please have a care!
J. O. STINSON,
2002 Lorne Terrace, Oak Bay.

THE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	23	20	.537
Washington	22	21	.512
Chicago	20	25	.444
Philadelphia	19	26	.419
Cleveland	19	26	.419
Detroit	18	28	.391
St. Louis	20	26	.435

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	23	20	.537
St. Louis	22	21	.512
Chicago	21	22	.489
Cincinnati	21	22	.489
Brooklyn	20	23	.465
Boston	19	24	.441
Philadelphia	18	25	.417

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Rochester	26	26	.500
Newark	26	26	.500
Toronto	26	26	.500
Pittsburgh	26	26	.500
Buffalo	26	26	.500
Montreal	26	26	.500
Albany	26	26	.500

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Columbus	27	18	.600
Indianapolis	21	24	.467
Toledo	21	24	.467
Louisville	20	24	.455
Minneapolis	20	24	.455
St. Paul	20	24	.455
Milwaukee	20	24	.455
Kansas City	20	24	.455

COAST LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Sacramento	42	30	.583
Portland	39	32	.549
Los Angeles	38	33	.535
San Francisco	38	33	.535
Oakland	37	34	.520
Seattle	37	34	.520
San Diego	36	35	.510

CHARLIE MURRAY WINS

Montreal, June 17.—Charlie Murray, professional at the Royal Montreal Golf Club, won the Quebec spring open championship tournament here yesterday, three strokes ahead of the rest of the field of thirty-five.

The Imperial household of China once had a rule that a dinner must have every dish ever requested by the emperor. So many foods were tried by Emperor Chen Lung during his lifetime that ultimately 120 tables were needed to hold various dishes served him daily.

THE RED CROSS WORKSHOP

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BECAUSE we specify Ford repairs, have complete equipment to do every job correctly, and are able to guarantee satisfaction. Bring your next repair job here let us prove this to you.

National Motor Co.

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The Weather

Daily Bulletin
Published by the
Victoria
Meteorological
Department

Victoria, 5 a.m., June 17.—The bar remains stationary on the Coast as showers have occurred over this area. Abnormally high temperatures have been in the vicinity. Expecting rain and thunderstorms.

Reports
Victoria—Temperature, maximum

PERSONAL

LEMON, GUNNASON CO.
LTD., VICTORIA, B.C.

Method Shop E 4926

"The Sealed Trunk"

By HENRY KITCHELL WEBSTER

Copyright

"But what I want to tell you is that I've found a friend, the long and short of it. I'm an old man, old enough to be your grandfather, and I'm still an old bachelor without a child of my own. So I want you to feel you can come to me with any of your troubles; ask me for anything you want—within reason, that is."

"I can give you a better job than you've got down there with the newspaper, where you'd get more money and wouldn't have to work so hard. You could come here and do secretarial work for me. Settle down and live right here, too. I mean that. You can go home and pack your trunk and move in here this afternoon. The fact is, it would suit me if you did that very thing."

Rhoda had to admit to herself that this was, intrinsically, a good plausible explanation of his search for her. She had, as it proceeded, found herself wondering why she wasn't believing a word of it. She knew that nothing of the nature of her father's actual labors, but she did remember the passion that had inspired them and the hope of sudden great fortune that had been burning in him the very night he died. He'd begged the doctor for enough of the drug to keep him going a few hours more. Those memories couldn't be reconciled with the sort of job this man was talking about. Why was he trying to make it look like that? Why had he gone out of his way to lie about it? That was the question in her mind when he wound up his speech, with the suggestion that she pack up her trunk and move in to this palatial apartment of his this very afternoon—and the word trunk struck a spark from it.

"It may be," Claire had said at lunch, in discussing Foster's reason for advertising for her, "that he thinks you've got some paper of your father's that he wants. Rhoda's father had been as near success the night he died as he believed he was. That would account for Foster's lying about his job, for his belittling it all he could."

There was a paper, then, and Foster knew it and had been trying for nobody knew how long to get it. But Claire knew about it, too, and Claire had found her first. Claire's scheme for getting the paper had failed, probably through the treachery of her confederate, Max.

But Foster hadn't got it, either, or he wouldn't be sitting there now telling her how kind he meant to be to her, urging her to go home with her trunk and come and have her home with him.

She looked up at him now and found him staring at her with a look of consternation.

"What's got into you?" he asked. "What are you thinking about, all of a sudden? What makes you look like that?"

"I was thinking," she said, "that even if I did come here to live I couldn't bring all my trunks. You see, the little hat trunk that had all my father's papers in it was stolen when I was out at lunch to-day."

"What's that?" he asked. "What's that?"

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SIDE GLANCES

By George Clark



"Be sure to write me every day, Henry. I want to know what everyone is saying about our getting a divorce."

Miller, university professor, also was born on this day, 1880.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1933

Benefic aspects rule strongly to-day, according to astrology. The planetary movement favors most lines of activity on the earth.

In beginning the week those who engage in any important initiative are likely to win in the end. But if I catch you in any more lies, you'll spend the night in jail—and to begin with, he wound up after a long stare into her face.

Bewildered now by the suddenness of his attack she could only echo in amazement, "Who am I?"

"Yes, Rhoda," he said, "I'm not a very good person, but I'm not a very bad one either. I'm just a man who's got a lot of things on his mind."

"I am—Rhoda McFarland," she told him. "I don't know what you're talking about."

"I don't mind telling you what I'm thinking about," he said. "I'm thinking about the fact that you're a very beautiful girl, and I'm thinking about the fact that you're a very intelligent girl, and I'm thinking about the fact that you're a very kind girl."

"He was sorry for her and paid her fare, pullman and all, so they wouldn't put her off the train. According to his story that was all he did. And she promised him her friends would pay his back the money as soon as she got to the coast. But what she did was to make a complaint before the district attorney out there that he'd taken advantage of her."

"He claimed it was a frame-up, and when he went to trial he was acquitted. He said he couldn't show any reason why anyone should want to frame him that way and no one else could. And the scandal of the trial cost him his job at the university."

"So he came back here and told me his story, and I believed him and gave him a job. He felt disgraced about it. He was like a man hiding out from the police. Didn't want anybody to know who he was or what he was doing. Well, I could see how he felt. I never told a soul anything about it. I even paid him his wages in cash every week."

"Cleveland couldn't have found anything out about him, even if he'd tried to. He never came near my office nor where I lived. He worked at a place I fixed up for him, and I used to go around there once a week to see how he was getting on and to pay him his money. I'm dead sure he never told his daughter anything about that California mess. She was nothing but a kid. He'd have kept it from her if he'd been telling everybody else in right. And if you want to know who I think you really are, I don't mind telling you that either. I believe you're the one person alive to-day who really knows whether Walter McFarland was telling the truth or not."

(To be continued)

Horoscope

SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1933

Benefic aspects appear to dominate to-day, according to astrology. After a week of gloom there is likely to be general good feeling.

Workers may find a reaction from manual labor while this configuration prevails, a weariness conducive to discontent, but they are subject to first-rate planetary guidance. This is not a favorable way for the aged, and they should conserve their energies, also their words of discontent.

Farmers who are wide will employ to-day in rest and recreation. They may count on good news that will stimulate effort in assuring big crops.

The planetary government is fortunate for those who are in the habit of seeking forest solitude. It stimulates spiritual impulses. Under this direction of the stars much impetus is given to mystics of every branch of belief. Again spiritism is to gain credence.

The afternoon and evening are most auspicious for women. Their hospitalities should be successful. House guests will benefit.

There is a sign promising to courtship. The young may discover romance in the most everyday associations. Superstitions are likely to become saviors under this rule of the stars, which encourages love-making for middle-aged as well as young folk.

There should be a favorable way for receiving contributions for the needy. Generosity is supposed to prevail under its influence. Sweeping reforms in missionary methods are again prophesied. Science is to be applied to home work in the slums of great cities while in the foreign fields drastic changes are instituted.

There is a promising sign of good luck for those who wear new clothing or receive gifts. Engagement rings probably will assure constancy. Persons whose birthdate it is have the augury of a year of fair progress in love and business. Many friends are indicated. Children born on this day probably will be exceedingly energetic and enterprising, and able to win success. Philip Barry, American dramatist of note, was born on this day, 1894. James Collins

On the Air

CFCT, VICTORIA

To-night

6.00—Modern Melodies.

6.30—Sunshine.

7.30—Moment Musical.

7.50—Symphony Program.

12.00—Midnight Broadcast Club.

To-morrow

11.00—Christ Church Cathedral.

7.00—Sunday Evening Concert.

7.30—Christ Church Cathedral.

Monday

8.00—"Good Morning."

8.15—Timely Topics, Dr. Davies.

8.30—Request Program.

12.00—Melody Time.

12.15—"Is the Tomato a Fruit or a Vegetable?"

12.30—Musical Miniature.

CRCY, VANCOUVER

8.00—George W. G. Cornish.

8.30—Joe Deacon and his Chateau Laurier Orchestra.

To-morrow

5.30—Hour of Repose.

6.00—National Program.

7.00—News of the Air.

7.45—Sydney Kelland, organist.

8.00—News Bulletin.

9.00—Home Hour of Music.

Monday

12.00—Noonday Musical.

4.00—Chamber Music.

5.00—Symphony Program.

8.45—March Minnie.

CRWV, VANCOUVER

To-night

6.00—Radio Program.

6.15—The Young Voice of Old China.

6.30—Market Square.

6.45—Radio Program.

6.55—The Happy Family.

7.10—The Curious Shop.

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Stratosphere Flight Is Subject of Talk

(All times are Victoria time).

TO-NIGHT

Professor Arthur Compton, Nobel prize winner in physics, will speak on the subject, "Why Go Up in the Air?"

He will discuss the possibilities of stratosphere flight, and the importance of the stratosphere in the future of aviation.

He will also discuss the importance of the stratosphere in the future of aviation.

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LATEST BOOKS ON SHELVES OF LOCAL LIBRARY

"China; the Pity of It" and
"Chinese Gordon" Among
Volumes Received
Excellent Works on Science
and Sociology Included in
Latest List

The following is the latest list of books at the Victoria Public Library:

NON-FICTION

"World Passed By," by Marvin Lowenthal, contains scenes and memories of Jewish civilization in Europe and North Africa. It is presented as a glorified Biedermeier to the lives of the Jewish past. Mr. Lowenthal begins with the relics of Semitic civilization in the Paris museums. From there he goes to the south of France, through Spain and Portugal, then to Holland, England, Italy, Germany, Bohemia, the Danube regions, Poland, the Balkans and North Africa. The itinerary is as extensive in time as in space.

"Twenty Years in Tibet," by D. MacDonald, is the intimate and personal experiences of the author in the closed land among all classes of its people, from the highest to the lowest. The author of this record of twenty years, from 1905 to 1925, spent as British trade agent in Tibet, is the son of a Scot and a Sikh woman of good family. He was brought up near the Tibetan border and his education and training were such as to give him a peculiar understanding of the Tibetans, their religion, manners and customs.

"Chinese Gordon," by H. E. Wortham, is a full-length portrait of the hero of Khartoum, and is based largely on a collection of letters, now for the first time made available in their entirety, written by Gordon to his favorite sister, Augusta. The sources include other letters, the personal memories of Mrs. Freese, Gordon's friend and neighbor at Gravesend, A. E. Hake's story of Chinese Gordon, which is supposed to have been based on Gordon's own diary, and other contemporary documents and biographies.

"How to Budget Health," by Evan Clark, presents a plan for "medical guilds," by which people of moderate means can be assured of medical care at reasonable cost. The plan involves organizations of groups of doctors, who, for a fixed sum paid annually, would give clients physical examinations and all needed medical and surgical care, hospitalization, etc. The work is based chiefly on the findings of the committee on the costs of medical care.

"China; the Pity of It," by J. O. P. Bland, purports to describe and discuss the forces and tendencies which have chiefly determined the course of events in China since the Washington Conference of 1921. It is not intended to give any detailed chronological account of these events, but rather to set forth and interpret the dominant causes and results of the anarchical condition of affairs at present existing. Mr. Bland, at one time correspondent for The London Times and writer of several other books on China, deplores the effects of the attempt at liberal westernization combined with a policy of non-intervention formulated at Washington, and argues for "friendly co-operation and intervention of the powers to set China straight."

"Marvels of Modern Chemistry," by B. L. Clarke, is based on "Everyman's Chemistry." When Ellwood Hendrick, beloved by all chemists and by thousands of laymen, wrote "Everyman's Chemistry" he did what had never

been done before. His book was, in effect, a serious, instructive text, but it was addressed to the mature man on the street. It filled a real need and set a model. Dr. Beverly L. Clarke has now re-written this book, maintaining the original plan, and keeping many sections intact, but bringing it up to date and adding the philosophical point of view which chemistry has since attained.

"From a Sunset Garden," by Sydney B. Mitchell, is written with informality and spirit. Out of his years of experience and adventure in gardening in California, the author, who is director of the University of California School of Librarianship, has written this discussion of the culture, habits, treatment and hybridization of various kinds of flowering bulbs, rock plants, perennials, flowering fruit trees and shrubs. There is a list of foreign and American nurserymen and seedsmen appended.

"Can America Stay at Home?" by F. H. Simonds, was written as a companion to "Can Europe Keep the Peace?" in which Mr. Simonds discussed the local circumstances influencing present-day European controversies. In his latest book he considers American relations with Europe during and since the World War, the policy, or lack of policy, and its effect upon the European peoples.

"Machine-made Leisure," by Paul Frankl, aims "to defend the potentialities of the machine from the aesthetic point of view and to demonstrate the steps by which it may develop into a true instrument of creative expression. The author is known for his previous volume, 'New Dimensions.'"

"Modern Theme," by Jose Ortega y Gasset, is excellently clear. The Spanish philosopher, who wrote "The Revolt of the Masses," here makes an inquiry into the conflict between life and culture, between tradition and spontaneous sensibility—the values and institutions which we have inherited from past generations and the thoughts and feelings which are our private possessions. "The spirit of every generation," writes Ortega, "depends upon the security established between these two ingredients and on the attitude which the majority of the individuals concerned adopt toward each other."

"School Nursing," by Mary Ella Chayer, is a survey of the history, methods and teaching of school nursing. The author is instructor in the nursing education department, Teachers' College, Columbia.

"Interpretation of the Atom," by Frederick Soddy, is likely to stand for another generation as a classic. It is addressed to the general reader interested in the great advances in our knowledge of the nature of matter and the structure of the atom. Part one deals with the radioactive elements and isotopes; part two, with the general progress of atomic chemistry.

"Atom and Cosmos," by Hans Reichenbach, is the outgrowth of a series of lectures broadcast in Berlin during the winter of 1929-1930, and attempts to give a general view of modern physics in language suited to the understanding of intelligent laymen. It is divided into four parts, dealing respectively with space and time, light and radiation, matter, philosophical consequences.

"Alcohol and Man," by Haven Emerson, is a composite volume, the work of a number of scientists, doctors and research workers, presenting the facts and such opinions as are supported by the facts, in regard to the effects of alcohol on man. The sixteen articles are grouped under six headings: The Effects of Alcohol on Human Functions, The Effects of Alcohol on the Cell, Alcohol as a Poison and as a Medicine, Alcohol and Body Resistance and Pathology, Effect of Alcohol on Man's Conduct, and Mentality, and Alcohol and Longevity.

"One horse power" is equal to the power required to lift 33,000 pounds one foot in one minute.

The wingless leaf hopper causes peach tree blight, according to Dr. Lewis Kunkel, eminent botanist.

JESUS RISES FROM THE DEAD

By WM. E. GILROY, D.D.

The story of the resurrection of Jesus quickens the imagination as it stimulates the faith of the disciples. We cannot gain the full effect of the story except as we grasp the situation confronting the disciples in the crucifixion of Jesus and in the apparent destruction of their hopes.

Men and women had followed him, drawn by his teachings as well as by the fact that he had come to establish a kingdom of righteousness and truth in the world and realize their highest spiritual hopes. They had witnessed the triumphal entry of Jesus into Jerusalem with the applause of the throng, the people crying, "Hosanna to the King coming in the name of the Lord!" and throwing their garments in the way in their ecstasy.

Surely it must have seemed that the Messianic Day had come, and all the deepest hope of devout Israel was about to be accomplished.

Then, suddenly, had come the reversal of all this hope, the apprehension of Jesus, his judgment before the council and before Pilate, his condemnation to death, and his crucifixion on Calvary. It was indeed a dark hour, and we can understand the despair of that disciple who said to his fellow disciples, "I go fishing." For him the alluring dream was over, and there was nothing but to go back to his fishing nets.

Here and there we have evidences of the gloom that closed down upon the disciples in that hour of darkness. It was not only their bereavement in the loss of a friend, but the overthrowing of their hopes and aspirations, and the dumbfounding of their faith.

Suddenly all was changed from gloom and despair. There came the note of joy and hope and the revival of faith in the assurance that Jesus really lived. Here in our lesson we have the story of the two women who had come to the tomb of Jesus bringing spices for the anointing of his body. To them there appeared the divine visitant, assuring them that Jesus had risen and that his disciples would see him again in Galilee. Then there came the appearance of Jesus also to others, and the conversation with two disciples on the way to Emmaus.

We are dealing with a miraculous record. The resurrection of Jesus in the external facts is beyond proof or disproof, but we have the clear evidence of the experience that came to the disciples in the restoration of their faith with the clear assurance that Jesus was not dead but living. It changed life for them, and it can change life for us. We may not see the vision of the Risen Christ in the same form as the disciples saw him, but to disciples in ages since this record was given there has come the assurance that Jesus is living because of the reality of his indwelling life and guidance.

MAN OF SORROWS

Services to-morrow in St. Aidan's Church will be conducted by Rev. H. J. Armitage. The subjects of the sermons will be "The Man of Sorrows" and "The Kindness of God." The choir will render the anthems. Sunday school meets each Sunday morning at 9:45 o'clock.

A garden party and country fair will be held at the home of Mrs. O. W. Sharpe, Gordon Road, Wednesday afternoon, June 21.

In addition to the various stalls of home cooking, etc., a light tea, ice cream and strawberries will be served. An interesting programme is being arranged. This gathering is held under the auspices of the Ladies' Guild.

German Conductor Engaged in U.S.

Associated Press
New York, June 17.—Two noted German conductors ousted from positions at home for racial or political reasons have accepted engagements in North and South America, one in the United States and the other in Argentina.

It was learned here yesterday that Otto Klemperer, formerly conductor of the Staats Opera in Berlin, has been definitely engaged as conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic for next season. Fritz Busch, former head of the Dresden Opera, has accepted an invitation to conduct at Buenos Aires this summer.

TEMPERANCE TALK

Wilkinson Road Sunday school will meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow when the subject of temperance will be emphasized. Mrs. Slocum giving the address. Public worship will follow at 11:15. Rev. W. Allan will preach and the music for the service will include the anthem, "My Father, for Another Night" (Dalton), by the choir, and A. E. Campbell will be the soloist.

Garden City Sunday school will meet at 2:15 o'clock under superintendence of H. James. Evening service will be held at 7:30 with the pastor leading in worship.

P. Fryatt will be the soloist, and the anthem, "My God, Look Upon Me" (Reynolds), will be rendered by the choir.

Wilkinson Road Women's Auxiliary will meet at the church Monday afternoon at 2:30 and the Garden City Women's Association also will convene at the home of Mrs. Raynor, Carey Road, Tuesday, at 2 o'clock. Midweek service will be held in Wilkinson Road Church Wednesday evening at 8.

This evening the Y.P.S. will hold a beach party at Island View beach, the members leaving Wilkinson Road Church at 7:45.

LIVESTOCK AUCTION PLANS

Montreal, June 17, (Canadian Press)—If the British methods of selling livestock at public auction appear applicable in Canada, Edmonton and Saskatoon will have auction stock yards, according to Arthur W. Burrell, Edmonton stock man, who left here yesterday for England aboard the liner Alaulia.

Hudson's Bay Company

INCORPORATED, 2ND MAY 1670.



Are You Coming
to "The Bay"
WINDOW
Demonstrations?

Monday and Tuesday.

Afternoons 3 to 5
Evenings 7:30 to 9

See the sleight-of-hand entertainment by the Bapeo Magician! Guess the number of Ormond's Candies in the big jar and win a 5-lb. box of Ormond's Chocolates! See the racket stringing demonstration — and the way Durable Rubber Mats are manufactured. These are only some of the special attractions we have arranged.

In Window No. 1

You will be shown how Loose Covers for Chesterfield Suites are made and fitted — you will see how carefully they are sewn — how perfectly they cover the furniture. Covers for Three-piece Chesterfield Suites from\$27.50
Covers for Odd Chairs, from \$9.50

In Window No. 2

Operators from the Victoria Bed and Mattress Company will demonstrate the manufacture of Victoria-made Comforters, Quilts and Cushions. Wool-filled Mattresses, from \$10.00
Quilts, priced from\$4.95
Cushions, priced from75c

In Window No. 6

The Bapeo Magician will entertain you with wonderful sleight-of-hand feats. A representative from the Bapeo Factory will demonstrate Dupl-Art with Bapeo Floor Enamel and De Luxe Wall Finish, the improved sanitary kalsomine.

In Window No. 8

Here's an opportunity to win a 5-lb. box of Ormond's delicious Chocolates. Just guess the correct number of candies in the large glass container and the box is yours! Contest forms may be obtained from the Candy Section on our Lower Main Floor. In the same window will be shown how Ormond's make those delicious hand-dipped chocolates you like so well!

In Window No. 11

Mrs. Drake's delicious afternoon social affairs and evening bridge parties will be shown in different processes of their preparation. If you've never provided your guests with Mrs. Drake's Cakes and Pastries you're certainly will want to after seeing this demonstration. Intending hostesses should not fail to visit our department on the Lower Main Floor.

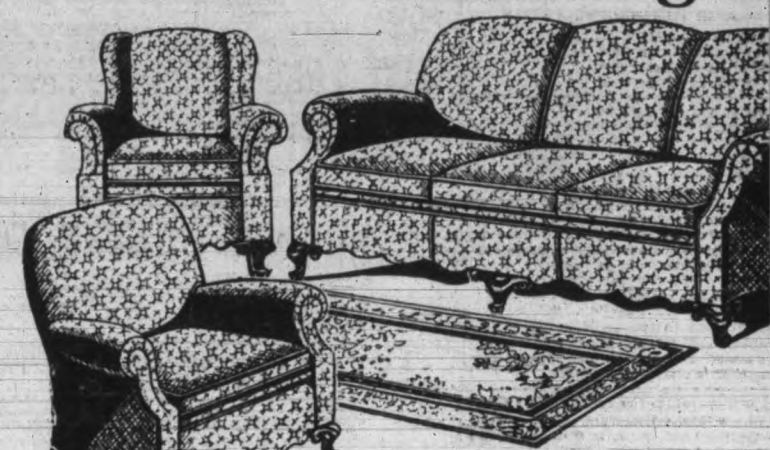
In Window No. 13

We've recently secured the services of Mr. Dunc Williams—the well-known tennis player and all-round sportsman. He is late of Spaldings, and what he doesn't know about racket stringing is not worth knowing. Mr. Williams will show you how it's done. In our Sporting Goods Department on the Third Floor you will find a big assortment of Tennis Rackets at popular prices! Rackets re-stringing at very small cost.

In Window No. 17

Victoria-made Durable Mats, as supplied to all points in Canada, will be shown in the various processes of manufacture. The Durable Mat Manufacturing Company employs local capital and local labor. Durable Mats are made in all sizes and are priced from \$1.35 up.

Commencing Monday! A Three Days' Sale of Home Furnishings



Special Purchase!

Sample Chesterfield Suite

At Extraordinary Low Prices!

\$6950 \$7950 \$8950 \$9950
\$11900 and \$13950

At a very substantial reduction in price we were fortunate in securing a number of Chesterfield Suites—all quite modern in design—some upholstered in plain materials—some in figured—some small size Suites—some large. A real opportunity to purchase a high-grade Suite at an unusual saving! See some of these Suites in our window!

—Fourth Floor, HBC

50 Wilton Hearth Rugs at Half Price!

A special purchase of useful size Wilton Hearth Rugs, in a variety of attractive designs, finished with motif centre and fringe; 28 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards long. Regular \$1.25 value! Each\$2.95

Silk Drapery Panels

Superior quality Art Silk Panels, in a variety of attractive designs, finished with motif centre and fringe; 28 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards long. Regular \$1.25 value! Each\$1.00

Extra Wide Madras

Special low price on Heavy Weave Madras, very smart pattern, finished with hemstitched edge. Note the width! 43 inches! and the price! Yard29c

Carpet Sweepers

Strongly made, with a good bristle revolving brush that picks the dirt up without making any dust! A special low price on this serviceable Carpet Sweeper\$3.50

—Third Floor, HBC

Have You Entered Our KNITTING CONTEST? \$24.00 in Prizes

"Knit One, Purl One, Slip One"—and perhaps win a prize in this interesting knitting contest! Six different prizes! Get your entry forms on the Second Floor in the Art Needlework Department, spend your leisure time during July and August and win one of these prizes!

—Second Floor, HBC



Sale of Clocks!

Eight-day Kitchen Clocks — Mantel Alarm Clocks — Normandy Chime and Westminster Chime Clocks—bought at very special prices—offered to you at wonderful savings!

8-DAY KITCHEN CLOCKS with porcelain face, hexagon and square shapes. Green, yellow or blue. Special\$2.49

MANTEL ALARM CLOCKS. Tambour shape, 12 inches long, solid walnut case, loud ringing alarm. Special\$2.95

NORMANDY CHIME MANTEL CLOCKS. Solid walnut case, 21 inches long, silvered dial. Special\$9.95

WESTMINSTER CHIME CLOCKS. 22 inches long, mantel shape, silvered dial, strikes every quarter hour. Special\$27.50

—Third Floor, HBC



Double Vision Glasses 15% OFF

On Monday and Tuesday, the Optical Department offers genuine Kryptok Bifocal Glasses at a reduction of 15% from the regular price! This offer includes examination of your eyes by Edgar Kidd, Registered Optometrist, lenses ground to your individual requirements, and your choice of several modern mountings. Many people have found our Deferred Payment Plan a decided convenience.

—Optical Department,
—Mezzanine Floor, HBC

Hudson's Bay Company

INCORPORATED, 2ND MAY 1670.

HBC GROCERIA CARRY AND SAVE

SHOP HERE FOR BETTER VALUES

CORNEBEEF, 1 lb. per tin, 9c (Limit 6)	Shamrock or Gainer's Lard, 1-lb. pail, 10c
TEA—HBC Special Indian, 1 lb. 25c (Limit 3 lbs.)	Cheese, Ontario Mild, per lb., 16c
Catell's Spaghetti, 1 lb. 3 tins, 25c	Ayrshire Bacon, sliced, per lb., 16c
Heinz Tomato Soup, 3 tins for 23c	H. P. Sauce, large bottle25c
Happy Day Pickles, Sweet and Sour, large 25-oz. bottle27c	Cornflakes, 2 pkts. for19c
SPECIAL—9 TO 12 ONLY	
AYLMER ORANGE MARMALADE, 2-lb. jar22c	SUNLIGHT SOAP, 2 pkts., 33c (Limit 4)
Hudson's Creamery Butter, 1 lb. 21c	Seap Chops, packed by Palmolive Co., 8-lb. carton87c
Imperial Sweet Cream Butter, per lb.22c	INGERSOLL RIDEAU or MALTED CHEESE, 2 pkts. for26c

Phone, It's Quick! Free Delivery

HBC SERVICE GROCERIES E-7111

HBC QUALITY FOODS—ALWAYS FRESH

FINEST NEW ZEALAND BUTTER, 3 lbs. for80c	Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour, per pail17c
Ham, Boneless Sliced, per lb.25c	Pride of Ontario Honey, 25c per tin29c
Bacon, Seal of Quality, sliced, per lb.25c	TEA—HBC Honeyuckle Brand, 1-lb. pail20c
Back Bacon, sliced, per lb.25c	Heinz Tomato Ketchup, large bottle for19c
Cheese, Ingersoll Cream, 2 pkts. 25c	Libby's Pork and Beans, 2 1/2 lbs. 2 tins for25c
Lunch Tongue, sliced, per lb.25c	Campanella Brand, 25c
Heinz Mowbray Pork Pie, each, 25c	Snowcap Brand Clams, per tin, 15c
Ripe Olives, per pint25c	3 tins for43c
Pickles, Bulk, Sweet Mixed, pint, 25c	Sweet Juicy Valencia Oranges, each 80 Oranges for80c
PEANUT BUTTER, large jar, 25c	Not less than 25 to customer
Bulk, 2 lbs. for25c	
St. Ivel's Potted Meats, jar, 15c	
Mace's Oil, 1 lb. per tin27c	
Haluma Vinegar, 25-oz. bottle, special25c	
Heinz Prepared Mustard, jar, 15c	
Nabob Sardines, per tin15c	
ARGOOD BRAND RASPBERRY JAM, 4-lb. tin23c	
Orvaline, Tonic Food Beverage, per lb., 45c, 67c and\$1.09	
Grapefruit, per pail16c	
Old Time Maple Syrup, bottle, 21c	

Lasting Natural Waves

With Our Combination \$500
Paristyle Permanent!

"Bay" experts will give you a soft, wide, natural wave—"sculptured" to the head or "fluffed" becomingly about the face! Only the newest and finest materials are used—and this Permanent lasts for nearly a year!

Notox Sold and Applied

—Mezzanine Floor, HBC

Monday Is Perfume Day At "The Bay"

Choose your favorite Perfume or try a new odor! Put up in attractive purse vials at these special prices.

At 19c

At 39c

Ariola	Silver Poppy
Azurra	Ashes of Roses
Vera Violetta	Bois Dormant
Floramye	Maja
California Poppy	Essence
Three Flowers	Evening in Paris
Le Jade	Gay Baree
Jasmin	Golden Morn

—Main Floor, HBC

Have Your Teacup Read!

Spend a delightful half hour or hour in the Victorian Restaurant with your friends. Delicious tea served each afternoon from 3 to 5:30—with cup reading by Madame Carita.25c

—Fourth Floor, HBC

Emphatically The Trend is to "The Bay"

The Amulet, Sask., grappler held on with the Missouri ring stylist for 34 minutes 38 seconds, before succumbing to an airborne scissors.

A. E. AMES & CO.

LIMITED

Montreal, New York, Toronto, Vancouver, London, England
VICTORIA
301-315 Belmont House Telephone E 4121

Canadian Crop News Boosts Wheat Up In Winnipeg Grain Pit

Winnipeg, June 17.—Apparently based on the crop situation in Western Canada, a spurge of buying poured into the pit in the grain dealings of the Winnipeg Grain Market to-day, pushing up wheat futures swiftly and leaving them as much as a cent higher at the close.

The upward sweep lifted prices to the day's highest levels, 1/2 cent above the previous finish, July cent at 68 1/2, October 67 1/2, and December at 68 1/2 cents. The buying was believed purely speculative.

Prospects of serious damage to crops throughout the west, as no relief from the five-day heat wave now sweeping the prairie provinces was seen, bolstered futures to-day. Shipping 1-2 from their opening one-cent advances, values coasted throughout the session at fractionally higher levels.

High grades of wheat were in demand in the cash grain division, but trading in other grades was slow. Spreads closed almost where they left off yesterday. Coarse grains trading followed the action of wheat futures, little feature being shown in that pit.

To-day's Grain Markets

WINNIPEG

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
December	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
July	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
October	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Barley—				
December	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
July	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
October	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Rye—				
December	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
July	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
October	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Flax—				
December	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
July	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2

CHICAGO

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
December	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
July	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
October	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Barley—				
December	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
July	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
October	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Rye—				
December	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
July	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
October	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Flax—				
December	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
July	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2

INDEMNITIES FOR MONDAY

Wheat—	Bid	Offer
December	68 1/2	69 1/2
July	68 1/2	69 1/2
October	67 1/2	68 1/2
Barley—		
December	32 1/2	33 1/2
July	32 1/2	33 1/2
October	31 1/2	32 1/2
Rye—		
December	48 1/2	49 1/2
July	48 1/2	49 1/2
October	47 1/2	48 1/2
Flax—		
December	129 1/2	130 1/2
July	129 1/2	130 1/2

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, June 17.—Following are to-day's per bushel wheat quotations: 1-1/2 Liverpool, 1-1/2 Canadian market at current sterling exchange rate of 44, as supplied by Broomhall, shipment June.

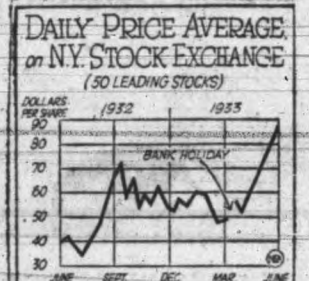
To-day's Year
No. 1 Man. nor. Vancouver 74 1/2
No. 2 Man. nor. Vancouver 74 1/2
No. 3 Man. nor. Vancouver 74 1/2
Argentine (Baril 6 1/2) 72 1/2
Argentine (Baril 6 1/2) 72 1/2
Australian 72 1/2

NEW YORK SILVER FUTURES

New York, June 17.—Silver futures closed steady. Sales 3,000,000 ounces. July, 35.30; September, 35.97; October, 36.06; December, 36.50; January, 36.80; March, 37.35.

BAR GOLD

London, June 17.—Bar gold, 122 1/2 per ounce.



Begin Work On Two Properties

Operations are being carried out on a group of claims near Barkerville acquired by MacCulloch & Whitney Ltd., of Vancouver. Associated with Colonel MacCulloch's company are Senator A. D. MacKee, General D. M. Hogarth, Toronto; Ben F. Smith, New York; Colonel Victor Spencer, Vancouver, and a large number of prominent eastern and western Canadian business men. Colonel MacCulloch and his field staff have commenced work on the Shamrock group immediately adjoining the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co. Ltd., and the Richfield Cariboo, about 20 miles south of the Shamrock group and adjacent to the Howe Sound and Newmont properties.

NEW YORK METALS

New York, June 17.—Metals nominally unchanged. Bar silver, 1/2 lower at 25.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE

Liverpool, June 17.—Closing: Bacon, Canadian Whitefish 35 1/2; Chile 14 to 15 lb.; Cheese, Canadian finest, white, old 66 1/2 colored, new, 57 1/2.

Holiday Excursions BY Motor Coach

SHAWNIGAN LAKE—Sunday, June 18
Leave Depot at 9:30 a.m. Return, leave Shawnigan at 7:30 p.m.

ARDMORE GOLF CLUB—Sunday, June 18
Leave Depot at 9 a.m. Return, leave Ardmore at 7:30 p.m.

WHIFFEN SPIT—Sunday, June 18
Leave Depot at 10:00 a.m. Return, leave Spit at 6:00 p.m.

BUTCHART'S GARDENS—DAILY
Weekdays—Leave Depot at 1:30 p.m. Leave Gardens at 4:45 p.m.
Sundays—Leave Depot at 2:00 p.m. Leave Gardens at 4:30 p.m.

CORDOVA BAY—Saturday and Sunday
June 17 and 18
Leave Depot 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. Leave Cordova Bay 10:30 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

GULF ISLAND CRUISE—Wednesday, June 21
Coaches leave Depot at 9:00 a.m.

DOMINION DAY EXCURSION
TO
QUALICUM BEACH—Saturday, July 1
Make Your Reservations Early.

SALT SPRING ISLAND Summer Schedule Now in Effect
Two Round Trips Daily—Saturdays

World's Fair, Chicago—Return Fare from Seattle, \$54.00

VANCOUVER ISLAND COACH LINES LTD.
DEPOT, BROUGHTON STREET AT BROAD—PHONE E 1171-E 1172

ADVANCE SEEN AT MONTREAL

Canadian Press
Montreal, June 17.—With sales volume of moderate proportions, Montreal Stock Exchange listings advanced during to-day's abbreviated session. The advance was general throughout the day with only a few issues backing.

Canadian Traction gained 1/2 at 16, while Montreal Power rose a point at 38 1/2. International Nickel was 25 cents higher at 18 1/2, while Consolidated Smelters lost 1/2 at 12 1/2. Canadian Pacific Railway at 17 was up 1/2. Shawinigan Power held firm at 16. Canadian Celanese and Bank of Commerce were off a point.

TORONTO LIST HOLDS STEADY

Associated Press
Toronto, June 17.—A drabgy market with prices holding steady or a little above the previous close, characterized operations on the Standard Mining Exchange in to-day's short session. El Dorado continued its spectacular movement, rising 10 to 2.08.

The senior gold group firmed up. Hollinger was a shade stronger and McIntyre slightly off. Bralorne was erratic, closing at 6.

Most of the base metal shares were steady to strong. Nickel gaining 10 to 18 1/2. Noranda 35 cents to 31 1/2, and advance of 5 to 15 cents were registered by Falconbridge, Best Metals Corporation, Penn Orelle, Sherritt Gordon and Sudbury Basin.

May sales of General Motors cars to dealers in the United States totaled 85,969, as against 74,242 in April and 60,770 in May a year ago.

May sales of General Motors cars to dealers in the United States and Canada, together with shipments overseas, totaled 98,305, as against 86,967 in April and 66,739 in May a year ago.

General Motors May Sales Up

400,000 Londoners
Post Letters Wrong

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times
London.—The easiest thing in the world, one might be excused for thinking, would be posting a letter. Yet—and this is "official"—there are more than 400,000 people in London alone who, every week, fail to post a letter properly.

They are the strangely perverse beings who when they have a letter to a friend in some other part of London, automatically post it in the "country" pillar box. And when they have written to Aunt Peggy in Penzance they drop the letter, of course, in the "London" box and then wonder why Aunt Peggy gets it by the second instead of the first post.

Another astonishing thing is that the business men of London all seem to sit back and dictate their letters at the same time, sign them at the same time, and send them out to the post at the same time.

An official says that in London every week 42,500,000 letters, post cards and sample packets are posted. Six per cent of this total consists of short letters, or business letters.

Of this colossal number 14,500,000 letters are posted between 4:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m.—in two hours.

Meanwhile, very high officials of the post office have been debating what can be done for those lucky people who are away on holiday cruises, sunning themselves in beach pyjamas on liner decks.

So now it has been decided that a squad of smart post office telegraph boys, with bicycles, will meet all incoming cruising and passenger ships of the main British lines at Southampton, Liverpool and Plymouth on week days between the hours of 8 a.m. and 10 p.m.

CANADIAN STOCKS

VANCOUVER MINES, OILS

	Open	High	Low	Close
B.C. Silver	125	125	125	125
Beaver Silver	8	8	8	8
Bralorne	40	40	40	40
B.R. Con.	40	40	40	40
B.R. Exp.	40	40	40	40
Cariboo Gold	200	200	200	200
Cariboo Silver	200	200	200	200
Cariboo Zinc	200	200	200	200
Cariboo Lead	200	200	200	200
Cariboo Copper	200	200	200	200
Cariboo Iron	200	200	200	200
Cariboo Nickel	200	200	200	200
Cariboo Zinc	200	200	200	200
Cariboo Lead	200	200	200	200
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Dorothy Dix's Letter Box

Man Who Really Loves His Wife Will Humiliate Her By Philandering—Parasitic Children Deserve No Consideration From Mother They Have Impoverished

MR MISS DIX—I have been married four years and have done everything in my power to be everything that a wife should, but I have just learned my husband has had about three or more affairs with other women during this time. I am bewildered and do not know what to do. I am that all men cheat on their wives, but this does not seem to me. Please tell me what women under these circumstances?



Answer—When wives find out that their husbands are unfaithful to them, they either divorce them, or else "forgive and forget," as the phrase goes, but in either event all that made marriage beautiful and sweet and sacred is gone, never to be regained.

Or, if the woman gets a divorce, as if she has had a limb amputated, it leaves her a cripple for life. If she forgives and forgets, the memory of her husband's treachery is a wound that may heal over, but leaves a scar that aches and throbs all she dies.

Wives confronted with this problem meet it in different ways. If a woman has children, she often feels that she owes it to them to keep the home together if she possibly can, and thousands upon thousands of wives put their eyes to their husbands' affairs and carry on for the sake of their youngsters. Sometimes a woman who has no money of her own and is forced by which to support herself realizes that divorce from a philandering husband will only add to her misery by plunging her into penury, so she makes the comfortable living he gives her and her place in society consolation prize for his faithlessness. Often a woman loves a man so really that she has no life without him and she realizes that she will be happier even with the slight hold he has upon him than she would be if she was entirely separated from him.

But the modern woman, if she has no children and can support herself, likely to take a different view of the matter. She looks the situation squarely in the face and decides that she has had enough of a bad bargain and is the marriage off. She can see no future of happiness in living with an untrustworthy man. Nor is she allured by the prospect of spending the rest of her life going through all the agonies of jealousy which every wife feels who sees her husband preferring another woman before her, who knows that he is lavishing on other women the attentions and the money that belong to her by rights.

She can see no wisdom in perpetuating a mistake. She has committed an error in judgment in her choice of a mate. Too bad. But the sensible thing is to correct her mistake while there is yet time for her to rebuild her life. No use of going on, year after year, eating out your heart hoping and praying and waiting for a miracle that will never happen that will make a weak, sensual man strong and true and reliable.

Of course, many men claim that no matter how much they philander with other women, they still love their wives. They say that their skirt-chasing is merely an adventure to pass away an idle hour, that the little dinners, the kisses, the presents, and endearments simply mean nothing and are at part of the technique of flirtation.

To a certain extent this is doubtless true, but the fact remains that no man who really loves his wife ever cares for any other woman. Other women have no attraction for him, and if they did, he would be too tender of his wife's feelings to torture her with anxiety, too careful of her pride to humiliate her by flaunting another woman in her face, and too anxious for her approbation to be willing for her to know him as a traitor who betrays her.

DEAR DOROTHY DIX—After my husband's death I sold the farm on which we lived, as all of my children were married except one, and none wanted live in the country. I got \$20,000 for the farm, but my sons have borrowed actually all of the money from me and have not paid one cent back. One my sons is sick and I have to support him. One of my daughters is in sanatorium with tuberculosis and her husband and daughter of eleven live with me and pay no board, although my son-in-law makes a good salary. All of my children come and stay with me when they feel like it without paying anything. I am getting old. Don't you think I ought to have rest and the benefit of the little money I have left?

Answer—I think it is high time for you to stage a performance of the "Rebellion of Mother" and tell your selfish and grasping children where they get off. The one lesson that mothers never seem to learn is that their children treat them exactly as they have been taught to treat them. Every mother writes her own price tag for her children. If she puts a high value on herself, her children regard her as something fine and rare and priceless, but if she puts a low value on herself, they hold her cheaply and do not think her worth taking care of, or considering.

You see some mothers whose children wait upon them, who are solicitous of mother's comfort and welfare, and give her the best of things; who write her when they are away from her, remember her birthday and save up their money to give her some little thing that she wants.

You see other women whose children do not treat them with even common politeness; who speak to mother as they would not speak to a servant; who make her slave for them without even the reward of a mumbled "thank you"; who never tell mother anything of their plans and who don't bother even to send her a postcard when they are away from her, and who never think of such a thing as making her any kind of present.

In each case the mother is merely reaping what she has sown. One mother put herself upon a pedestal and demanded respect and reverence from her children, and she got it. The other mother made herself a doormat for her children, and they kicked her around and trampled over her, which is what happens to all doormats.

The most foolish thing that any mother ever does is to give all of her property to her children, because those who are willing to rob her of her last dollar are the selfish, greedy ones who will most resent having to support her when she becomes dependent on them. It is hard for a mother to say "no" to her children when they come begging her for money to put in their business, with a story of how they could prosper if they had only a little more capital. Or how happy they could be if she would give them the money to buy a home, and how she could live with them and be the most cherished guest, with the best room and the warmest seat by the fire.

However, once they have got mother's money, it is a different tale. Somehow, the business doesn't prosper as it was expected to do, or, if it does, mother is made to feel that she is a dependent in it. Many an old woman is an unwelcome guest in the house she has paid for.

After all, even one's children are human beings, with human faults and weaknesses and human reactions. It is human to respect those who force us to respect them, and to treat with more deference those who are independent of us than those who are parasites upon us. Money talks inside the family circle as well as outside it.

Between mother with her own independent fortune, who can give gifts and bestow favors, and mother with her empty pocketbook, there is a great gulf. The one sure tip I would give all parents is this: Help your children all you can without impoverishing yourself, but keep enough of your money to make yourself financially independent of them. Your good children don't want to rob and graft on you, but you need to protect yourself against those of your children who are willing to sacrifice you to their greed.

In your case, Mrs. C. O., you will be wise to have a housecleaning. Sweep your children and your in-laws who are sponging on you out of doors, and try to save what is left of your little fortune.

DOROTHY DIX

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DEATH SENTENCE IN MANITOBA

Canadian Press

Winnipeg, June 17.—Peter Pinlak, Winnipeg Beach farmer, yesterday was found guilty by a jury of the murder of Mrs. Martin Squarok last March 30, and sentenced by Chief Justice D. A.

Macdonald to be hanged next September. The jury was out only a short time. Feature of two statements given to police in which Pinlak confessed he had murdered Mrs. Squarok and thrown her five-year-old son, Edward, down a well to drown. He said trouble between him and the Squarok family had started last year when they accused him of "freeing his son to death."

In his statement to police, Pinlak declared that when he went to Mrs. Squarok's house one night last March he accidentally struck her with a stick

Mr. And Mrs.—



Bringing Up Father—



The Gumps—



Boots And Her Buddies—



Mutt And Jeff—



Ella Cinders—



FRENCH PREMIER'S COURSE APPROVED

Paris, June 17.—The French cabinet yesterday voted approval of Premier Edouard Daladier's debt policy and currency stabilization stand at the World Economic Conference in London. It endorsed also the Premier's efforts to get the world to return to the gold standard and discussed different possibilities of the London conference.

A semi-official denial was issued in reference to a rumor that France might change its stand on the debts as the World Economic Conference develops. It was indicated the government intends to stick to the position that debt payments have been postponed pending negotiations.

SKY ROADS



VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1933



OFFICERS of the Canadian Press for the year were elected at the conclusion of the Quebec meeting as follows:

Honorary President, E. Norman Smith, vice-president Ottawa Journal.

President, Henri Gagnon, managing director of Quebec Le Soleil.

First vice-president, W. B. Preston, managing director of The Brantford Expositor.

Second vice-president, H. P. Duchemin, vice-president and managing director of The Sydney Post-Record.

J. F. B. Livesay is general manager and secretary.

C. S. Swayne of The Victoria Colonist and F. J. Burd of The Vancouver Daily Province were elected directors for British Columbia.

During the week the newspapermen attending the annual dinner of the Daily Newspaper Publishers of Canada heard Premier Taschereau of Quebec Province, who was their guest speaker.

BOOKS OF THE DAY

Fannie Hurst Sees All
and "Her Sentences Swish
Like the Fist of Firpo"

FANNIE HURST'S fifteenth novel, "Imitation of Life," has a title that might have been used for every one of her stories. This very popular novelist has achieved the spectacular kind of success that falls to few writers of fiction because she has tried to depict life as she sees it. Her eyes go everywhere and there is little in the present-day American scene that has escaped them, whether in city or country. It is one thing, however, to be a keen observer; it is quite another thing to be able to register your impressions in a way that will hold the attention of readers. To do this you must have constructive power, that is, you must be able to invent an original plot for your story. In the second place you have to be a creator of characters that will grip the attention of the reader and you must show them in action, overcoming difficulties, meeting tragic or comic situations, personifying romance or realism or perhaps both. Finally, you must be able to make your characters seem real persons and give them movement and interest because of that strange something which for lack of a better word is called style.

Fannie Hurst has this mysterious power over words, phrases, and sentences. As Heywood Brown says, "The sentences of Miss Hurst swish through the air like the fist of Firpo." Again and again she packs every ounce of power at her command into a single phrase. The comparison with Firpo is well taken. Miss Hurst has plenty of punch in her style, but she lacks delicacy; she is often coarse, lugging in details that are offensive to most readers and might well be omitted; she is all for screaming emphasis; she piles on startling incidents until her plot passes over into melodrama. But the Hurst novel is cleverly done and it has this great virtue that it describes with sympathetic insight the joys and sorrows of the common people.

THE EMPLOYED DELIAH Miss Hurst has turned to the romance of business for her inspiration. The heroine is B. Pullman, a young widow, who takes over her husband's modest little business, selling maple syrup to hotels and grocery stores in Atlantic City. As she had an invalid father and a baby girl, Beatrice had to have help. Her father was a paralytic and needed as much looking after as Jessie, the little girl. So she employed Deliah, a buxom woman, also a widow, who had a little girl, Peola. Little Peola was a "white nigger baby." Deliah explained, "the perfectest white nigger baby that God ever dropped down in de lap of a black woman from Virginia. Her pap didn't leave her nuthin' but some blue-white blood a-dwain' in her little veins. 'Twas de ruination of her pap, dat blue-white blood. 'Tain't gonna be hern. We's black, me and mah baby, and we'd lak mighty much to come work for you." So Deliah and her baby came into the life of the anxious, hard-working, maple syrup saleswoman, and with the good luck arrived also in B. Pullman's little home.

A WAFFLE-SHOP PULLMAN CAR THE FIRST brain-wave that marked the initial success of B. Pullman was a business woman was her idea to put on the market maple syrup hearts filled with cream. These confections were made by Deliah, who was a splendid cook, and B's "pasting of a picture of Deliah's smiling face on each box of what she called Deliah's Hearts was an inspiration. This was all very well as a start, but it took a lot of tramping and much soliciting at candy counters in stores and hotels to sell this new line. And it was not until Deliah made a wonderful hit by making waffles and serving them with maple syrup at a booth in a church fair that B. Pullman got her idea of establishing a Pullman waffle service alongside the board walk at Atlantic City. The idea of a miniature candy counter in stores and hotels, smiling, black Deliah produced hot waffles and coffee was an almost instant success with the public. From the street the tiny waffle-shop looked like the rear platform of a Pullman. It was railroad in with a brass cage, recruited from the railroad yards, and on this cage hung a signal lantern and a brakeman's flag. The idea of a novel idea and it pleased the Americans immensely because they are just naturally very fond of waffles and maple syrup. And Deliah's genial personality was also a potent attractive force.

B. PULLMAN BECOMES FAMOUS AND THIS is the big idea in this novel, Fannie Hurst goes on in chapter after chapter describing how B. Pullman and Deliah carried on the business. It was not all plain sailing. It took a lot of courage for B. Pullman to lease at a rental of \$2,500 a year a twenty-five-foot frontage in the corridors of the new Grand Central Station in New York and open up a dining-car there, but she took the plunge. And, after a month in the new location, when her receipts dwindled to \$120 a day, a man came in, and, after explaining that he wished to purchase the building that contained her premises to make way for a skyscraper, offered her a \$3,000 cash bonus for her lease. It was war-time and, because a gang of doughboys stormed her waffle shop one day, creating a small riot, the newspapers wrote it up. It was a free "ad" and a very effective one. People were curious to visit this waffle shop that looked like the end of a Pullman car and were intrigued by the fact that its owner, a woman, was called Pullman. Before long, there were three B. Pullmans in New York, one in Atlantic City, one in Baltimore and one in Washington, with Cleveland and Chicago in the offing. B. Pullman "as now in the big business class."

VIRGINIA MADE FORTUNE OUT OF
FACE CREAM

IT IS INTERESTING to follow B. Pullman in her triumphant climb to fame and fortune. No doubt Fannie Hurst has gathered many hints for her narrative from the lives of outstanding business women. That she does not believe herself in material is shown by her care in comparing B. Pullman with another business queen, Virginia Eden, who made her fortune out of face creams, and other first aids to the feminine toilet. Virginia, whose real name was Sadie Kress, is described as being "a smart, shrewd, on-to-herself woman." She could drive a business deal as well as any man in New York. She has been recommended herself to B. Pullman that she had a great appetite for recreation. She wanted money, success, but she also wanted love. The proprietor of the five-million-dollar business, Virginia Eden Beauty Products, Incorporated, indulged in sirrocos of rage but she was so sentimental that she always recompensed those whom she scolded. She had a high emotional voltage. When B. Pullman first met Virginia she was living with a "second husband, whom she had twice divorced and twice remarried; a mother-in-law who throughout these fluctuating episodes had taken sides with her son's wife; the stepfather of the silver-larynx, two daughters, a sixteen-year-old son by this husband's former marriage; a Miss Tweedle, secretary, cousin, and in-

Library Leaders

Local lending library book leaders for the week are rated in the following order by librarians at the Marionette Circulating Libraries:

FICTION
ALL SOULS' NIGHT, by Hugh Walpole.
STALKING HORSE, by Rafael Sabatini.
A MAN NAMED LUKA, by Marchesa.
ZEST, by Charles Norris.
HELENE, by Vicki Baum.

NON-FICTION
THE TECHNIQUE OF MARRIAGE, by Mary Borden.
THE ARCHES OF YEARS, by Halliday Sutherland.
AIR ADVENTURE, William Seabrook.
EIGHT REPUBLICS IN SEARCH OF A FUTURE, Rosita Forbes.
SARDINIAN Sideshow, Amelie Brasovova.

Library leaders in Diggon-Hibben Lending Library:
STALLION, by Marguerite Steen.
THE ALBUM, by Mary Roberts Rinehart.
LIGHTS IN THE JUNGLE, by Edson Marshall.
THE RANSOM, by Grace Livingstone Hill.
SPIES ARE ABROAD, by J. M. Walsh.
THE SAPHIRE, by A. E. W. Mason.
KRAAL BABY, by Cynthia Staddon.
SHE SAW THEM GO BY, by Hester Chapman.
VICAR'S WALK, by Horace Annesley Vachell.
MA CINDERELLA, by Harold Bell Wright.

separable companion to Virginia Eden; six cocker spaniels and a corps of servants who over-ran the house as informally as a brood of children home for the holidays.

"In demanding of those about her more of everything than might be considered the just lot of one person, Virginia gave with even a higher and freer hand than the one with which she commanded."

"Her servants quailed before her tantrums and reaped the harvest of her quick spasms of self-reproach which she expressed in the form of showered gifts and affection. She enjoyed neither their deference nor what might be termed their respect, because the sense of their familiarity mixed with contempt and affection, saturated and in a sense made ridiculous, her household."

"But predominantly they adored her, and in that one respect, like her husband, left in frequent rags, only to return on a more intimate and more firmly entrenched basis."

FALLS IN LOVE WITH MANAGER IT WAS the example of Virginia that convinced B. Pullman that she was missing something that would bring her greater happiness than building up a big business. So she allowed herself to fall in love with the clear-eyed Frank Fluke, manager of her huge organization. This was in the sixteenth year of her widowhood. She was eight years older than her executive officer and in the first stages of her infatuation felt that she was making herself ridiculous. And the worst of it was that it took months for her to convince Fluke that his millionaire employer was really in love with him. How he responded and the ultimate outcome of the strange attachment forms the climax of the story.

DELIAH ON THE PEARLY ROAD

WHAT I am disposed to think is the most cleverly written chapter in this story is that in which Deliah's funeral is described. Miss Hurst has created a very lovable character in "the waffle queen" and she certainly gives her just such grand obsequies in the Harlem church that Deliah had wished all her life. Her body lay in state for two days in the Harlem chapel while thousands of people passed in review. "Potted palms led in an aisle to her. Lilies banked her. Baskets from which mounted the scented mist of great numbers of flowers, including in best, tucked her up to her chin, and there, through the glass window of her coffin, darkly, quite grandly, in the fluted cap in which, reiterated throughout the years of her anticipation of this occasion, she had requested to be buried, shone the polished teakwood mask of Deliah. Facing high on the shelf, the curious quality of her dignity on the pale pink shelves of lips along which had moved so constantly the name of her host."

And the funeral procession! Not one lodge, but four were in line, together with 1,400 employees of B. Pullman, Inc. "Four motorcycle policemen in goggles, whined down the cleared asphalt of the avenue. Deliah's escort! A white horse-drawn hearse, plumed with purple drapes, gold-fringed, backed a pair of elaborate doors against the curb."

"May-ky, pale, clear-sold, and a little colder than spring, spread high and speckless over the scene of the pressing of the crowd, the prancing horses of mounted police, the cleared strip of street down which dashed the motorcycles, the long borders of narrow brown buildings, their windows packed with brown, their faces before which presently would pass the glory of Deliah."

"Enormous, on high-tilted, red Deliah on the springs of white-cotton hands, the faces of the men who bore the extra-size, extra-weight casket, springing into ready sweat."

"An' He never said a mum-b-a-b word, Not a word, not a word, not a word."

sang the children, trying to keep lowered their white eyeballs as they stared."

"Sistah Deliah, Sistah Deliah, Sistah Deliah on de peary road!" chanted and raved a woman spectator standing wedged into the sardine-pack of the sidewalk, and suddenly, so chanting and swaying, to the rolling ocean of shoulders getting the ecstasy, the surf of thousands of voices began to roll and boom beneath the white cloth bier of Deliah."

"Sistah Deliah, Sistah Deliah, Sistah Deliah on de peary road." O Lord—O Lord—Sistah Deliah on de peary road. Deliah, Deliah, Deliah on de peary road. . . .—W. T. Allison.

1933 Cynicism

PROFESSOR JOHN ESKRINE of Columbia University declares that this, like the Elizabethan age in England, is one of discovery, expansion and quick change and that readers are more interested in facts than in reflection. His own writings, he says, "do not fit with the times." Neither he believes, does poetry. The purpose of poetry is to kindle and excite, to enlist love or hate, he says. But was propaganda made readers immune to such forces? He says that if a new poet rose to write on Hoover or Roosevelt, as Milton wrote on Cromwell, the reader would wonder what government job was behind it all, and if I wrote poetry about Sinclair Lewis, or he wrote poetry about me, readers would all be certain that it had all been arranged by our publishers.

St. Paul Railroad's Fall,
Involving Four Fortunes,
Traced In Book

THE INVESTOR PAYS, by Max Lowenthal, just published by Alfred A. Knopf, is a reconstructed record of what happened before and during the greatest receivership in American history, that of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, which occurred in 1925.

The St. Paul was a transcontinental railroad of 11,000 miles. At the turn of the century it reached only as far west as the Missouri River, but it was a very profitable railroad. In 1906 decision was made to build on out to the Pacific Coast, an extension that cost about \$250,000,000.

The bonded indebtedness of the property was trebled, the author declares, and when the main line of the extension was completed in 1909 the market value of the road's securities started shrinking. By 1923 the market value of these securities had other American properties were rising, he asserts.

FOUR GREAT family fortunes held large interests in St. Paul stocks and bonds. The properties of the William Rockefeller, the Armour and the George B. Smith families gradually were liquidated, according to the writer, but members of the Harkness family retained their interests.

Although many large holdings were sold, old interests were still represented on the board of directors. The Harkness connections were astonished, the book says, to find after the receivership that the other-large family holdings had been sold.

Receivership was a surprise to many large bondholders and to almost all small ones, says Mr. Lowenthal. A friendly creditor was selected, testimony showed, who brought suit for receivership. Full legal papers for receivership had been drawn up some time before. Receivers were appointed, he continues, holders of preferred and common stock were assessed the equal to \$4 a share, and a fund of \$9,500,000 was raised to cover reorganization expenses.

THE AUTHOR asserts that at the end of six years in receivership Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Company had the right to divide \$1,000,000 between them as their fees in the reorganization, and that the remainder of the assessment was distributed for counsel fees and other expenses.

In a Supreme Court decision in the St. Paul receivership case, Justice Stone, with Justices Brandeis and Holmes concurring, referred to a "failure to conform to those elementary standards of fairness and good conscience which equity may always demand as a condition of its relief to those who seek its aid."

Mr. Lowenthal is a graduate of the Harvard Law School who has been practicing for twenty years and has been involved in many corporate reorganizations. The official records upon which his book is based are records of proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, United States court and committees of Congress.

Sherwood Eddy Finds
New War Developing

A DISASTROUS new world war could easily develop out of Japan's drive for empire in Shanghai. The danger, far from being past, will probably grow greater in the immediate future. This is the conclusion reached by Sherwood Eddy following an extensive trip through China and Japan and a series of interviews with leaders of both sides. He presents his views in "The World's Danger Zone," a slim little book filled with a contagious pessimism.

Japan, he says, is driving China straight into Communism. Even to-day large sections of China are under Communist control; as further Japanese aggression intensifies the disgust of Chinese patriots with the vacillation and weakness of the Nanking government, Communist control is almost certain to be widely extended.

In addition, looming more clearly every week, there rises the spectre of an approaching war between Japan and Soviet Russia. And Mr. Eddy is explicit about the utter chaos which a thoroughgoing Communist revolution in China would mean.

Nor is that all. Japan's activities in China, says Mr. Eddy, may well mean complete failure for the approaching disarmament conference; and that, in turn, could mean a complete swing to the extreme right of the extreme left in Germany—with either contingency plunging all of Europe into war.

Mr. Eddy's picture, then, is rather dark; probably, however, no darker than the facts justify. He is careful not to make it an anti-Japanese tract, and he gives a fair and sympathetic review of Japan's side of things. The book is published by Farrar and Rinehart.

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Bitter Is This Study Of
Tragic Disillusionment

THAT LOST and disillusioned "younger generation" we heard so much about just after the war has grown up by this time. What happens to it when it comes to those major personal calamities that come, sooner or later, into almost every individual's life?

"Great Circle," by Conrad Aiken, puts such a case under the microscope, and the result is not pretty.

Andrew Cathar, who grew up into rootless disillusion, fears that his wife is untrue to him. Tortured by anxiety, hating himself for a sneak, he unexpectedly returns to his apartments and finds his fears amply justified with his wife in the arms of his best friend.

Immediately he goes adrift in an emotional hurricane. Loveliness, disappointment, fear and self-pity torture him. He wanders about in a daze, and as he does he relives his past, so that all of his life lies open before him. Far back in his past he digs up the roots of his misery, examines them, tries to rationalize them; and at length he brings himself to the point where he can face his wife again, with her, try to pick up the old threads once more.

The whole novel is a somber psychological study, and it is told with such force that the reader has to share Andrew Cathar's troubles. It is not a pleasant book; it is depressing, often irritating, sometimes hard to follow. But it is presented with a sincere and powerful intensity. It is published by Scribner's, at \$2.

Best Sellers

Book leaders in the sales list for the week stand in the following order, according to returns from the book trade across the country:

FICTION
THE ALBUM, by Mary Roberts Rinehart.
THE GRAND CANARY, by A. J. Cronin.
ZEST, by Charles Norris.
THEY BROUGHT THEIR WOMEN, by Edna Ferber.

HELENE, by Vicki Baum.
RAIN IN THE DOORWAY, by Thorne Smith.
AS THE EARTH TURNS, by Gladys Hasty Carroll.
ANN VICKERS, by Sinclair Lewis.

THE STALKING HORSE, by Rafael Sabatini.
THE WEREWOLF OF PARIS, by Guy Endore.
OTHER WOMEN, by Katherine Brush.
LET THE HURRICANE ROAR, by Rose Wilder.

PAGEANT, by G. B. Lancaster.
WALLS OF GOLD, by Kathleen Norris.
SOUTH MOON UNDER, by Marjorie K. Rawlings.
ONE MORE SPRING, by Robert Nathan.

IMITATION OF LIFE, by Fannie Hurst.
THE BULFINCH OF SLIP, by H. C. Wells.

MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY, by James N. Hall and Charles Nordhoff.

JOSEPHUS, by Lion Feuchtwanger.

NON-FICTION

THE NEW BACKGROUND OF SCIENCE, by Sir James Jeans.

ALWAYS A GRAND DUKE, by Alexander of Russia.

MARIE ANTOINETTE, by Stefan Zweig.

THE HOUSE OF EXILE, by Nora Walin.

BRITISH AGENT, by R. H. Bruce Lockhart.

THE STALKING HORSE, by Rafael Sabatini.

TSCHIFFELY'S RIDE, by A. H. Tschiffely.

GRAIN RACE, by Alan Villiers.

A PHILOSOPHY OF SOLITUDE, by John Cowper Powys.

THE FLYING CARPET, by Richard Halliburton.

100,000 CITIZEN FIGHT, by Arthur Kallet.

LIFE BEGINS AT PORTY, by Walter Pizkin.

TTTANS OF LITERATURE, by Burton Rascoe.

MEN AGAINST DEATH, by Paul de Kruif.

DEATH IN THE AFTERNOON, by Ernest Hemingway.

VAN LOON'S GEOGRAPHY, by Hendrik Van Loon.

Book-of-the-month Cites
Tragedy of Unknown
Man

LITTLE MAN—WHAT NOW? by Hans Fallada, pictures the plight of Germany in terms of the heartaches and disappointments suffered by a little German bookkeeper and his wife. It tells the story of young Johannes Pinneberg and his wife, Bunny—tells it with tenderness and humor—and when you have finished it you understand perfectly just what the post-war depression has done to Germany.

Pinneberg begins his career as bookkeeper in a small Baltic city, where he marries the girl Bunny and begins married life, so to speak, on a shoestring. He loses his job, and it is a catastrophe; then, by a great stroke of fortune, he gets a job as men's clothing salesman in a big Berlin department store.

The pay is microscopic, the conditions of work are hard. At last this job, too, vanishes, and no other can be found. Slowly and steadily, Pinneberg and Bunny sink down to the bottom of the scale; and Herr Fallada makes you understand that they are beaten simply because, the post-war world being what it is, a certain percentage of bright and likable youths who deserve to win must be beaten. The cards are stacked against them from the start.

"The picture is not drawn in solid blacks. Pinneberg and Bunny have their little joys, their moments of ecstasy. They are innocent and brave, and they smile when they are down. They fail because the world is out of joint."

Offered by Simon and Schuster for \$2.50, this book is the June choice of the Book-of-the-Month Club.

Mary Roberts Rinehart's
Murder On The Ocean

AS FAR AS production is concerned, Mary Roberts Rinehart will soon be in the E. Phillips Oppenheim class. She is already Oppenheim's American sister in her aptitude for mystery stories. She now has a son in the publishing business, a member of the firm of Farrar and Rinehart of New York, and his filial devotion has been demonstrated in magnificent style in a new year, for his mother's crime book, "Murder On The Ocean," (1,000 pages), romance book (1,000 pages) and book of Tish (1,200 pages) have been issued with his imprint. And not content with gathering up his voluminous mother's earlier works in this abundant fashion, he has now launched her new mystery, "The Album," upon a wondering world.

The jacket which enfolds the story is cleverly designed. It represents an old-fashioned album, one of those parlor-table monstrosities with gilded clasps. The novel is so named because the answer to the mystery lay in a dusty album in one of the houses of the Crescent, a fashionable district in an American city. The five families of the Crescent were intimate and all of them were concerned in the crimes described in this story.

The reader is given a good measure as far as horrors go. The first victim died by the axe. The second was shot. The third may have died by accident. The fourth was the most gruesome of all. One of the best features of the story is a series of prefaces in which we can study the faces of the principal characters in the album. Each picture has a title or two of description. For example, we read under Mrs. Dalton's portrait that she was middle-aged and sad and had not spoken to her husband in twenty years. George Talbot, Mrs. Talbot's son, was often out late at night, but was not allowed a latch key. Mrs. Hill's husband had been dead for twenty years, but she still wore deep mourning.

Emily Lancaster, one of the murdered persons, was a born old maid with an enormous pompadour. Altogether there are sixteen portraits in this gallery and we get to know all of them very well indeed, as the intricate plot slowly unfolds. One criticism of this story is that Mrs. Pinneberg pumps into it far too much characterization and almost strangles our interest in the action by introducing so much piffing detail. And in spite of her character analysis the total effect is one of unreality. We feel that these people are not really alive; they are just pictures in an old album.

Books and Things



Books and Things

SIR BASIL THOMSON, who headed the famous Criminal Investigation Department of New Scotland Yard for eight years, has written a murder mystery called "P. C. Richardson's First Case: A Tale of Scotland Yard," which Doubleday Doran publishes.

ANN VICKERS' dropped off some of the lists of ten best sellers but remained at the top of the best sellers from April 10 to May 10. At the top of best-selling fiction in the east now is "As the Earth Turns," by Gladys Hasty Carroll. Better selling even than bridge summaries, the wholesalers say, is "The House of Exile," by Nora Walin.

WHITEMAN'S BURDEN, the story of how Paul Whiteman, orchestra leader, lost 113 pounds and why, is to be published by Viking. Margaret Livingston wrote it, and the book will contain twelve Peter Arno drawings.

ISABEL ROSS, whose first novel "Promenade Deck" was published last summer, is the author of "Marriage in Gotham," which Harpers will publish on July 5. Miss Ross tells in this book of a New York family in the divorce mill.

WITH AN enthusiastic introduction by Edwin C. Hill, A. C. Colodron's "Congo Jake" is published by Claude Kendall. Certain to be compared with "Trader Horn," it is the record of the African adventures of a hunter and trader who is now seventy-nine years old.

ACCOUNTS by visitors to Chicago of what they have found there to interest them have been compiled by Bess Louise Pierce and published by the Chicago University Press with the title, "As Others See Chicago." One of the accounts dates back to 1873.

HUGH WALPOLE, whose last book of short stories, "The Silver Thorn," sold 10,000 copies, is the author of "All Souls' Night: A Book of Stories," published by Doubleday, Doran. Most of the tales are romances, but there are two ghost stories and one horror story.

LIAM O'FLAHERTY'S "The Martyr" is a story of civil war in Ireland, which is very likely to be banned by the Irish Free State. It is published by Macmillan.

MARY BORDEN, an English novelist, analyses domestic life in "The Technique of Marriage," published by Doubleday, Doran. She says that "good technique in marriage is more essential than any of the emotions that are supposed to guarantee the happiness of married life."

MORE THAN 1,200 pages of novels, poems, tales, essays and plays by Christopher Morley fill "Fifth Avenue Bus," published by Doubleday, Doran. "Thinking on the Left" and "Parasols on Wheels," are included as are "Inward Ho," "Kathleen," some of his "Translations From the Chinese" and "The Red and White Circle," this last having never appeared before in book form. Mr. Morley also wrote the introduction.

E. F. BENSON'S novel about an actress and a playwright who were pushed apart by success, is published by Doubleday, Doran with the title, "Travail of Gold."

AN ACCOUNT of South Sea Island life by the first woman ever to make her expedition alone is presented in a new book, "Life in Leva," by Hortense Powdermaker. Dr. Powdermaker spent ten months living among the natives on the island of New Ireland, in the Melanesian Archipelago, and describes in intimate detail the individual and social life of the Leva native from infancy to death. "Life in Leva" contains an introduction by Dr. Clark Wissler of the American Museum of Natural History.

IN ANNOUNCING a celebration of its fifth anniversary, the Crime Club, a publishing organization, offers some statistics. A total of 318 books which have sold about 2,000,000 copies has been published in the last five years. The crime statistics on the club's records account for 1,232 murders, 60 per cent of them by gunfire. Two hundred and eighty-four detectives have figured in the cases and every one has got his man. Very few of the murderers were women, and very few of the cases were crimes of passion. Money and vengeance were favorite motives.

CHRISTA WINSLOW, a sculptor who took up writing when she was ill and wrote "Maiden in Uniform," the internationally successful play and motion picture, wrote the story first as a novel, she said. The play and motion picture material made only a part of the novel, which covers a far wider range in time and characters. Miss Winslow is the former wife of Baron Hatvany of Hungary. She is at present with Mrs. Sinclair Lewis at the Lewis farm in Vermont.

ONE OF THE most amazing literary feats ever attempted has been completed. The manuscript of the mammoth "Life of Christ," by the late Sir Hall Chaine is at last ready for publication. When the famous novelist died in 1921 he left a manuscript of 3,500,000 words. Sir Hall Chaine refused to publish the work during his lifetime, and it fell to his sons, Mr. Ralph Hall Chaine, M.P., and Mr. Derwent Hall Chaine, to handle the manuscript, which is as long as forty novels. They placed it in the hands of an expert, who has completed his work of reducing the 3,500,000 words to 600,000. His editing has not consisted of writing or re-writing, but only of sifting. Every word left will be as Sir Hall Chaine wrote it.

Modern Poets Drive
Fire of Satirist
As "Mere Pedants"

G. K. CHESTERTON writes about modern English poets whose work has never been "translated into English," in "All I Survey," a collection of essays, published by Dodd, Mead. He particularly James Joyce and Gertrude Stein, their "coining of new words by the confusion of old words; the running of words together to suggest some muddle in the subconscious and points out that Charles Dodgson, in his "Wonderland," did identically the same thing only he happened to know it was funny."

But Miss Stein and Mr. Joyce are without trying to be funny, he says, and doubts whether "posterity will even try to understand Miss Stein." There is at present, however, a writing, speaking of the audiences of modern poets in general, "new race of pedants are only too proud of reading the poet in original, and merely murmur as they read, tantalizing fashion; that the original is so original."

"This is the paradox of the clique; it consists of those who understand something do not wish it to be understood; do not wish it to be understandable."

BUT SUCH a group must in its nature be a "pedant" and its tendency is to make the range of culture smaller.

"It consists of those who happen to be enough to some unique or perverse mentalities that a man means something that as he cannot really say; just as a detective is legitimately proud of having extracted sort of valuable evidence from a lunatic who deaf and dumb."

"But this does not make for the enlarging of the poet's power of expression or of the life's power of appreciation."

"The ideal condition is that the poet shut put his meaning more and more into the language of the people, and that the people should know more and more of the meaning of the poet."

AT PRESENT, even good poets often do write good poems, but rather notes for posterity. "It is enough to record as in a diary of a disjointed diary, that they did feel a sort of poignant futility on seeing an old hat or a deserted hat-peg; or an indescribable surge, rebellion on observing a broken vase in a urban, dust-bin."

The synthetic critic, he continues, can quite truly that he can imagine how the poet felt under such circumstances, "but that is saying that one individual can imagine the agitation."

"It is not completely communicating the agitation by means of the image."

It is very easy to believe, he says, that Shakespeare could make something sublime out of hat-peg, but that was because he "set out to describe the indescribable."

"That," he concludes, "is the whole bust of literature, and it is a hard row to hoe."

Bennett's Last Journal
Chatty and Readable

THE THIRD and final volume of "The Journal of Arnold Bennett" is out now, covering years 1921-1928. Like its predecessors, it is good and informative, filled with anecdotes and chat about the people the novelist saw, the things he did and the thoughts that went through his mind during the last years of his life.

Incidentally, it also gives a picture of a creative artist who was growing more and more interested in material success, as reflected in sales and his income.

It is an entertaining book to dip into at random. Do you care to know what Bennett thought of Dreiser's "An American Tragedy"? Write when he started to read it that it "written in a very stately way

To the Trimming Belongs the Charm, Says Patou

Equilibrium, Line and Proportion Are Vital, But Deft Touches Bring Real Triumph

By JEAN PATOU

PARIS—When a woman praises a dress, I involuntarily analyze all its points. I study its structure and judge it an indifferent model if it does not offer that trio of qualities which I consider indispensable—perfect equilibrium, line and proportions.

When a dress possesses all three qualities, then it can be said to be a well-constructed model, but that does not necessarily mean it is an attractive dress.

The charm that is capable of evoking this kind of appreciation does not emanate from any of the three qualities mentioned, but from less important features which at first sight might appear somewhat futile. As a matter of fact, it is the trimming that constitutes the decorative and therefore attractive element in any dress.

TRIMMING IS ALL-IMPORTANT
It is also the trimming, particularly the summer afternoon dress, which parts that particular charm proper to this somewhat plain type of frock which is expected of it, besides making it one of the most agreeable garments to wear and look at. Its soft and fresh appearance is nearly always conveyed by lingerie touches and provided these are sufficiently over and subtly combined, a tremendous air of youthfulness will emanate from them.

For a dress to earn the title of "model" it is absolutely necessary that the season's new ideas should be present in the trimming as well as in the lines of the dress itself. A certain amount of independence is allowed, though, and usually gives very

satisfactory results. This independence is more frequently expressed by contrasting a sheer fabric with a heavier one, as for example the use of organdy trimming on wool or taffetas on chiffon.

BALANCE MUST BE PRESERVED

An unexpected novelty in a trimming is undoubtedly an asset to any gown, whether this is to be found in the design, in the color or in the volume.

This way of expressing a new idea is, however, largely a question of taste and the difficulty resides in being able to avoid anything banal, already met with, without falling into something eccentric and I think that between the two I prefer the simpler dress and even one the lines of which are not so very new to anything too obviously original.

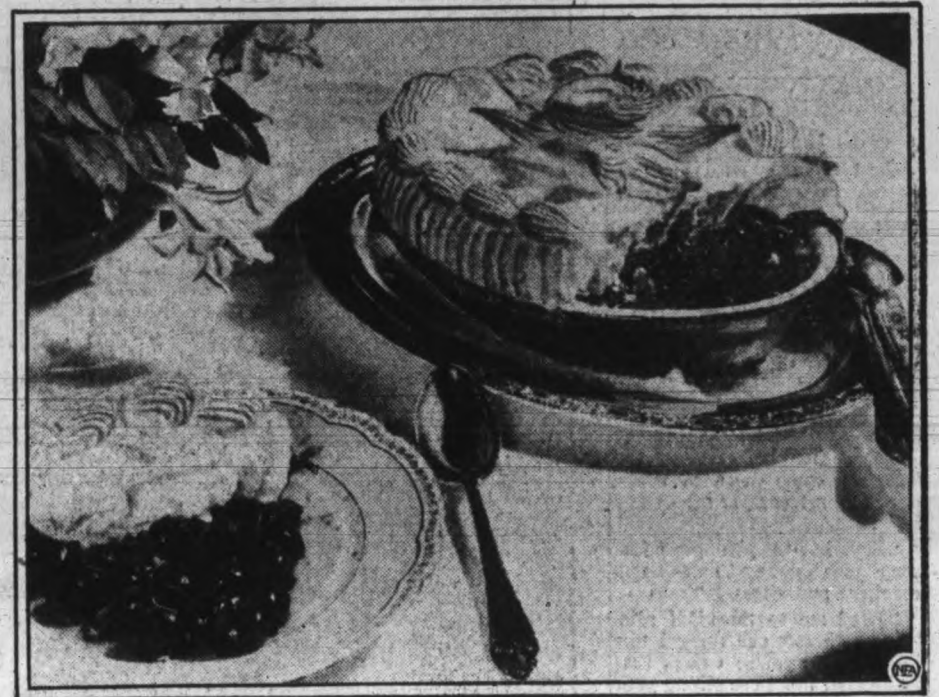
That is one of the reasons why, when a trimming is apt to be a little too striking and risks attracting too much attention in itself, I always favor using a touch of this trimming in several points of the dress so as to create a sense of ensemble which is more harmonious and forms a harmonious whole.



You are in no danger of being a wallflower if you wear this Patou gown (left) of white fleur de sole trimmed with encrusted panels of purple chiffon with box of purple coque feathers adding a note of glamour. On the afternoon dress (center) of sheer, navy wool, Patou places a set of lingerie collar and cuffs embroidered in crystal tubes. A gregre linen informal dress with scarf of navy, red and light blue silk, topped off with a matching gregre hat makes an admirable ensemble (right) for spectator sports.

Um-Deep Dish Cherry Pie!

Here's A Dessert To Make Your Mouth Water—Almost A Whole Meal In Itself



(Made by THE WALDORF-ASTORIA)

CHERRIES are in season again. Just the sight of them in markets is enough to make your mouth water for a deep dish cherry pie.

Give your family or guests the simplest kind of a summer meal. Then top it with a handsome cherry pie and they will go home calling you "the best cook in the world."

This good-looking pie—Deep Dish Cherry Pie, Waldorf—is easy to make, if you follow directions. This is how it is done:

CRUST—Sift two cups full of fine white flour, add one-half teaspoonful of salt and two-thirds cupful of cold lard, cut with knife and mix with flour adding about two-thirds cupful of water. When well mixed, flour your board and roll. Line bot-

tom of your deep pie dish, also make layer for top crust.

CHERRIES—Wash and pit about one quart of fresh ripe cherries, poach them in own juice, adding two table-spoonfuls of sugar and a small quantity of water if necessary, also one tablespoon of heated Kirsch syrup which will give the pie an unusually fine nutty flavor. Place in pie dish and cover with top crust and bake for thirty minutes in a medium hot oven.

MERINGUE—Beat the whites of six eggs until they are stiff, sprinkle with two ounces of powdered sugar, mix well and beat. When your pie is baked, remove from oven, add the meringue on top of crust and place in oven until the meringue is browned. Pie may be served hot or cold.

For the Bride or Sweet Girl Graduate

GIFTS OF LINGERIE

—Certain, Always, To Win Her Favor!



Now to Give House That "Summery Air"

By DOROTHY PATZ

WARM weather always brings a desire for change. The wise house-maker heeds this. Her spring-house cleaning includes redecorating and rearranging her rooms so that the whole atmosphere of the house is changed.

Rugs should be thoroughly cleaned, well-packed with moth balls, sealed in tar paper and stored away. Floors should be painted anew or refinished and waxed thoroughly.

Hot weather calls for space, coolness and the elimination of as much work as possible. Put away all gadgets, keep shelves free from knick-knacks, pack away winter drapes, hot-looking sofa pillows and go in for cool, washable slip covers and a minimum of decorative articles about.

EYE YOUR CURTAINS

WINDOWS should be given a summer treatment! Have curtains of the cheeriest and most summery stuffs you can get and eliminate glass curtains entirely for the months when you need all the ventilation possible.

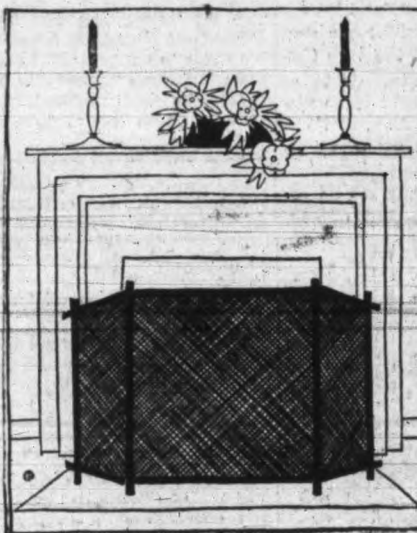
Something brand new are cellophane curtains, which give a cooling, icy effect and can be cleaned by wiping off. Theatrical gauze, mosquito netting, cheese cloth, checked or plaid gingham and many new rayon fabrics can be used for summer curtains. If you use plaid or checked stuffs, you can fringe the edges for variety. Cool colors should be used, green is particularly happy.

NOW YOUR BEDROOM

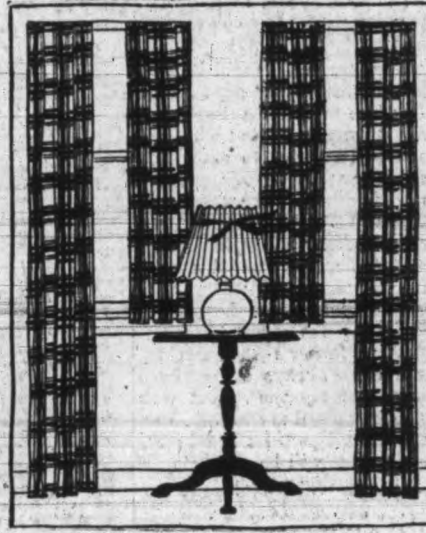
IN THE bedroom, let your curtains hang to the floor. You can finish them in four-inch, evenly-spaced scallops and drape them behind glass tie-backs.

Living-room curtains should be tailored. A new treatment for two windows spaced near together is to treat them as one unit, with the outside drapes reaching the floor, the inside ones the sill.

Put a little table between them, with



Flowers on the mantel and a home-made screen makes the fireplace a cool place for summer.



Two windows, treated as one, dressed in cool green and beige novelty theatrical gauze.

a lamp topped by an inexpensive paper shade or a cellophane one. Put away all your good lamp shades and use only this type for summer.

FLOWERS LEND GAIETY

WHITE or natural colored fabrics are fine for summer slip covers. Use a fabric that can be tubbed easily or wiped off with a cloth. These light slip covers change the entire atmosphere of your house. Colored pillows

look grand against them. Colorful chintz pillows seem simply made for summer. You can clean them by wiping with a damp cloth.

Fireplaces can become a centre of cool interest. Remove all traces of winter fires, such as wood baskets,

andirons, and scrub out your fireplace itself. Then make yourself a cute little fireplace screen out of strips of wood and burlap or some other fabric. Enamel the strips a cool color. Keep either fresh flowers or growing pots of ivy or geraniums, begonias or blue streptocarpus. Select your flowers with an eye to your room's color schemes.

WEED OUT PICTURES

FOR SUMMER, put away some of your pictures. Leave just one to a room, or buy a few new inexpensive floral prints. These give a touch of outdoors to a room and are a real addition in cities.

One of the best bets for summer is a little folding coffee table. These come for next to nothing, are like a

camp stool only the top is big enough to seat two or three people at. You can set it up in the kitchen, with gay china and glass, and then carry it out on to the porch for breakfast, luncheon or tea. They come in cheery colors and encourage you to get outside to eat, which is always a good thing in hot weather.

WATCH TRANSFORMATION

With all heavy things packed away, your floors cleared and freshly done, your windows given a summer treatment, your walls and shelves cleared of "valuables," your whole house will take on a spaciousness and change that will be cheerful and helpful through the hot days. Begin the change right away!

COOL AND CHIC!

Linen Suits Will Be Summer Favorites



(From Bergdorf Goodman.)

By JOAN SAVOY

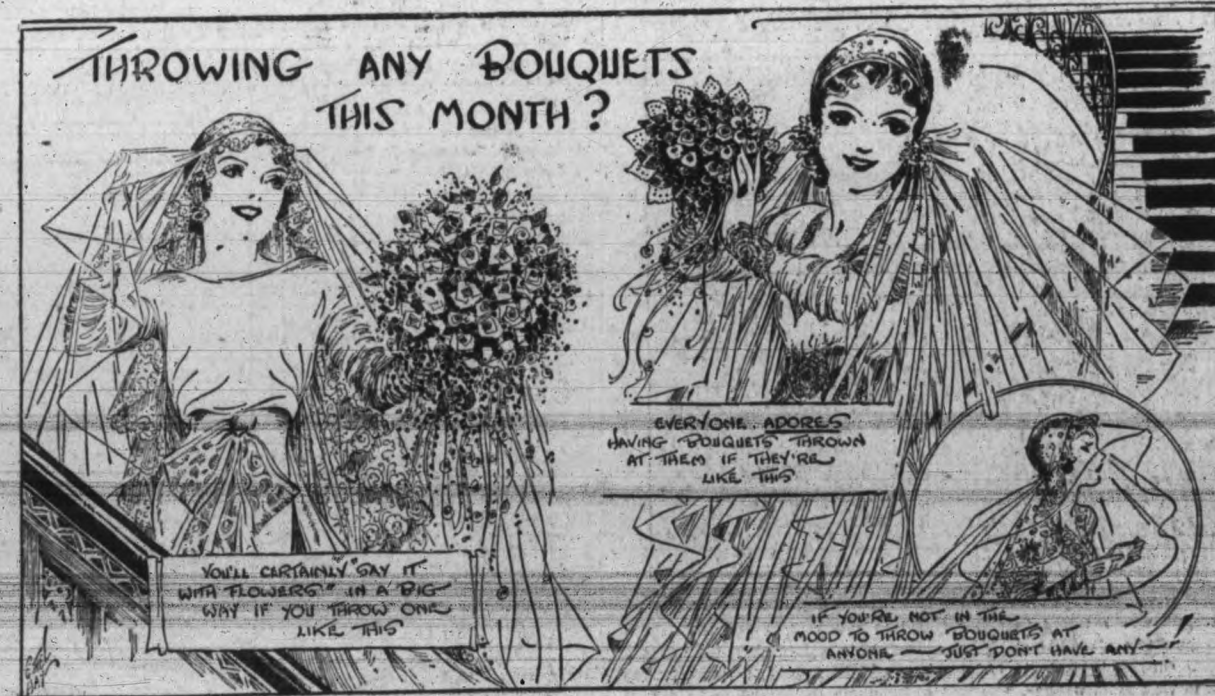
WHETHER you work, play, ride, drive, go to races or come to town, you are going to have to get into linen this summer, if you want to be smart.

Black linen things are a riot this minute. But when those first scorching days come, it is the white linen things that will win your grateful heart. There is something so everlastingly fresh and cool looking about white linen. The girl who wears it is a joy not only to herself but to everybody who looks at her.

This season the non-crushable

quality takes the last hurdle out of the linen race. Get it so that it does not need pressing eternally and there is nothing like it.

One of the smarter of the white linen suits has the new swag coat, classically simple, with a built-up skirt that flares just enough. There is a handsome trifle of a linen blouse, in gay Regency stripes, with the new bag neckline and a tie, of course. Top it with a little linen hat. You are the picture of how the well-dressed lady should look!



IF YOU are caught where you have to give bridal or graduating presents this June, how about some grand lingerie?

No bride has the cash these days to buy all the luxurious undies she craves. Certainly no sweet girl graduate has. And you cannot give any woman a more acceptable gift than hand-made French underwear.

The best thing about the June crop of fine lingerie is the handsome way it is made. Slips are shaped just right and the straps are placed to stay put on your shoulders. Gowns come out in princess lines, with fullness through the skirts. And the little panties are tailored to lie flat about a girl's hips.

The best lingerie this June doubles up on this. There is both exquisite lace and fine hand-embroidery. When the embroidery is done in the exact design of the lace, then you know that it is superfine.

A salmon colored very fine crepe nightie has Alencon lace making a deep graduate getting them has her initials done in fine handwork on the left side, just above the lace.

the floral design of the lace. There is a little cash that ties on one side and the gown just misses the floor.

There is a little matching matinee (fancy for bed jacket) which has the lace applied to make a tiny standup back collar and revers, and all around the sleeves and outer edges, too.

A handsome white slip is very heavily trimmed in lace that makes practically all the part that shows under organdy or other sheer blouses. It is a beautifully fitting garment, with the lace running trickily around it like a bolero. A second slip has less lace adorning it, but the lace and embroidery matches the delicate green of the slip, a new color for summer underwear.

Panties to match the white slip but "up" the back, fitting perfectly around the bottom and hips. There is Alencon lace and fine embroidery around the bottom of them, and in Paris manner, the bride, or the girl done in fine handwork on the left side, just above the lace.

A PAGE FOR THE CHILDREN

Fat's Onions Turn Out Fine And Strong and Gang Has Feed

He Surprises Everyone With the Swell Stuff He Is Growing In His Garden In the Competition, But Pinto Is Worried About What His Mother Will Say When She Smells His Breath; The Boys Discuss Their Names.

By WILLIE WINKLE

The other afternoon Fat Turnbull came down to where our gang meets after school and says:

"Say, how'd you guys like some nice young onions and crackers and cheese?"

"Lead me to them," I said, "for if there's one thing I like it's those young onions that make your breath so strong your teacher wouldn't come near you."

"Well, my mother said if I wanted to treat you guys it was all right to bring you along," Fat said, so off we went.

"Say, Fat, where you getting the onions," says Skinny, as we walked along.

"You'd be surprised," said Fat. "And you don't need to think I got them out of Rosy Carter's garden."

Well, when we got down to Fat's you could have knocked my eye out, for you should see Fat's garden.

FAT BEATS THEM ALL

You remember several weeks ago I told you about how Mr. Stephens got us kids all roped into a competition to see who could grow the best garden, and he offered to give a prize for the best one. He bought the seeds and gave them to us to plant and we all thought that Skinny would have the best garden because he had Rosy Carter to help him and she knows all about how to plant things. When we went up to see Fat's garden the day he was planting his seeds you never saw such a mess in your life. He had been eating an orange and the seeds were stuck to his hands and he had the rows all higgledy-piggledy and he didn't know where he'd planted anything. Well, you should see his garden now. His stuff has grown like the mischief and has the rest of us all beat.

"Percival, you go down and pull the onions, and don't pull too many in one place; sort of thin them out." It was a voice from the back veranda, and would you believe it, it was Fat's mother calling to him. Can you beat it? Percival! That's rich, and here we go calling Percival by such a fine name as Fat.

Well, Percival, or I should say Fat, goes down the garden like an old truck horse, steps in between the rows of carrots, parsnips, lettuce and what-not and begins pulling onions. He got two big handfuls and then comes up. Then out comes Fat's mother with crackers, and cheese and a jug of lemonade.

"Now, Percival, see that the boys get plenty to eat," says Fat's mother. "Don't start eating everything yourself. If you want any more call me."

"Thanks, mother," says Percival.

"Say, Fat, where'd you get that name? Percival! Suffering snakes!" says Skinny.

A RICH UNCLE

"I didn't have anything to do with it," says Fat. "They said I had a rich uncle over in England and they named me after him. I guess they think he'll leave me some of his money."

"Not if he ever sees you," butts in Pinto.

We didn't say much more for a while, as we waded into the onions, crackers and cheese and

THIS CURIOUS WORLD



ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL USED A DEAD MAN'S EAR IN THE MECHANISM OF AN APPARATUS WHICH RECORDED THE VIBRATIONS OF THE HUMAN VOICE. BY SPEAKING INTO THE EAR, THE VIBRATIONS WERE TRACED ON SMOKED GLASS.

ALEXANDER BELL spent much time in teaching "visible speech" to deaf-mutes, and he was constantly striving to improve his system. In his first experiments he used a speaking trumpet as transmitter, and a harp as receiver. Then Dr. Clarence Blake of Boston suggested the use of a human ear.

Washed them down with lemonade. "Well, say, Skinny, seeing you laughed at my name, what is your real name?" asks Fat.

"I got a peach," says Skinny. "I think they named me after some face cream or bath salts. My whole name is Francis Nectar Wilberforce."

"Sounds more like a breakfast food," says Jack.

"Well, you see we're supposed to come from a family that can trace itself back to the Druids or something like that," says Skinny. "And the ancestor whose name was Nectar was a Crusader and nobody could lick him. But the other two names I got I think belonged to relatives who belonged to a sewing circle. I ain't proud of any of them, but what's a guy to do?"

PLEASE OLD RELATIVES

"That's what I say," I said. "They go and tack names on you when you are born just to please some old relative and then when the relative who you're named after gets one look at you they throw up their hands and say 'What a mess! I'm all for nicknames, but all I get is Willie, of all the sissy names.'"

"Say, Fat, got any more cheese and crackers," says Jack. "You guys are too fussy about your names. My dad says he named me just Jack, as he guessed I'd be a jack-of-all-trades and good at nothing. I

WHAT HAPPENS IN NEW YORK ON A HOT DAY



Here is real evidence of the first June heat wave that struck much of the continent—a part of the crowd of more than half a million perspiring New Yorkers who swarmed to Coney Island to splash in the Atlantic. And splash is all most of them did, for the ocean still was uncomfortably cold. In the big eastern cities the children suffer a great deal from the intense heat. On Monday last the temperature in Victoria went up to 80 degrees and we thought it was pretty hot. But in New York, Chicago, Montreal and Toronto it goes up to 90 degrees and sometimes over 100 degrees. And the children have not the number of beaches to go to that we have in Victoria.

BEDTIME STORY

Uncle Wiggily at the Hole

By HOWARD R. GARIS

"Have you found any gold yet, Jackie?" asked Peetie Bow Wow.

"Not yet," his brother answered. "But then we haven't dug very deep. I guess it is far down."

"Let me have a turn," said Sammie Littletail, a rabbit boy.

"We'll all take turns," spoke Baby Bunty, the orphan rabbit.

"Only, when the hole gets quite deep, maybe we girls had better let the boys do the digging," said Jingle.

"Because we might not be able to hop out if the hole is too deep," said Jangle, who was Jingle's twin sister.

"We boys will do the deep digging," barked Jackie.

Then he and his brother and Sammie and others of the animal boys dug with their paws in the soft dirt of the green field. Deeper and deeper they dug the hole, looking for gold until, after a while, the Fox and the Bob Cat, who were standing on top of a hill, not far away, saw the animal boys.

"What in the world are they doing?" asked the Bob Cat.

"I'm sure I don't know," answered the Fox. "Let's go down in the meadow and take a look. Those animal children will run away as soon as they see us."

"Maybe they might push us in the hole," said the Bob Cat.

"No, they'll run, just as Uncle Wiggily would if he saw us," went on the Fox. "Come on! I'd like to know why they are digging that deep hole."

"I can tell you!" spoke another voice, and out of the

twins, though of course they weren't at all.

"Yes, gold!" snarled the Wolf.

"How do you know?" asked the Fox.

"Because," answered the Wolf, "I happened to be walking in the woods a little while ago when Uncle Wiggily was going to school with Baby Bunty. Bunty wanted a lollipop and she asked Uncle Wiggily where he got the money to buy candy with. He told her he got it out of a gold mine. Now a gold mine is a hole in the ground and I know those animal children are digging for gold so they will have lots of pennies with which to buy lollipops."

"Fancy that!" murmured the Fox.

"A gold mine!" whispered the Bob Cat, his eyes shining like ten-cent pieces. "We ought to have that gold mine!"

"And we'll get it!" snarled the Wolf. "Come on! We'll drive those animal children out of the gold mine and take it for ourselves!"

That was unkind of the Bad Chaps, but they are always like that. So they began to sneak down toward where Jackie, Sammie and the others were digging a hole hoping to find gold.

Of course there was no gold in the hole. When Uncle Wiggily told Baby Bunty that he got his money out of a gold mine, and that a gold mine was a hole in the ground the rabbit gentleman was only fooling. But he forgot to tell Bunty this and she believed him. She told the other animal children and, after school, they started to dig for gold.

All of a sudden the Fox, the Wolf and the Bob Cat made a rush, howling, yowling and scowling.

"Quick! Run away! Everybody run!" barked Jackie Bow Wow, and away ran the animal children, leaving the hole to the Bad Chaps.

"Now we'll dig for gold!" growled the Fox, jumping into the hole.

"We'll be rich!" snarled the Bob Cat, jumping in after the Fox. Then the Wolf jumped in and while the three Bad Chaps were scratching the dirt in the hole, trying to find gold where there was none, along came Uncle Wiggily. He heard the Bad Chaps talking down in the hole and, hopping up, very soft-



(READ THE STORY THEN COLOR THE PICTURE)

The lion wagged his tail a bit and Doty shouted, "Think of it! Why, I believe he's friendly. Maybe we are quite all right."

"Of course, if he begins to roar, I will be very scared, once more. Perhaps it's safer to stay right up in this tree till night."

"Of course, it is," snapped Goldy. "You can bet that's what I'm going to do. I wouldn't trust a lion farther than a frog can hop."

"I'll sit right up here on this limb, so I can keep away from him. I know 'twould be the end of me if I'd decide to drop."

Then Duncy said, "I guess you're right. In fact, we're in an awful plight. I wish someone would come along and scare the beast away."

"Just look! He's being funny, now. He's trying to get us down, somehow. Those antics are supposed to make us think he wants to play."

The lion then whirled round and round and shortly flopped upon the ground. The crazy stunts made Doty laugh. "That beast is trained," she cried.

"Why, honestly, I almost feel that, after all, he isn't real. Look closely and you'll see he has a very funny hide."

"You're right," a real faint voice cried out. "You've guessed what this is all about." "Who said that?" shouted Duncy. "I can't see a soul around."

The lion then spread right in two. The same faint voice said, "Howdy do! Why stay up in the tree, when it is safe down on the ground?"

"Twas Scouty, in the lion's hide. And Windy, too! Wee Duncy cried, "Three cheers for my two little pals. Let's get out of the tree."

In just a moment they were out. Said Goldy, "What's it all about? Your finding us, I must admit, is strange as it can be."

(Copyright, 1933, by H. R. Garis)

DID YOU KNOW—?

Roman roads built before the birth of Christ are now lighted by electricity.

The giraffe is one of the queerest animals known to man. It has the spotted skin of a leopard, the callous breast of a camel, the head of a horse, and the neck and hoofs of a stag.

Only one-third of one per cent of the total area of Iceland is under cultivation.

The Acropolis in Athens may be privately illuminated by great floodlights for two hours any night by any tourist who has an extra \$32.

A penknife weighing forty-two pounds and having 1,851 blades is the largest ever made. It is valued at more than \$7,500.

A child costs \$6,150, according to estimates of an insurance company. The estimate includes birth and expenses until the child is eighteen years old.

The pigmy marmoset, one of the smallest of monkeys, weighs less than a pound.

New species of fish are constantly being identified, but there is no accurate and complete list of all the salt and fresh water fish in the world.

The British Constitution is an unwritten, indefinite body of legal rules and principles, part Acts of Parliament and part results of judicial decisions.

According to scientists, there is no basis for the belief that a person loses a drop of blood every time he sighs.

Polar bears have an acute sense of smell and can scent prospective meal ten to twenty miles away.

Facial surgeons in Paris remodel entire faces at \$1,000 each.

Lithium, the lightest of metals, will float on water like cork.

The first cast iron bridge ever made is still in use in the Severn valley, England. It was cast in 1779, and is a toll bridge.

"Hello, Hello! Someone must have cut me off!"—The London Opinion.

Auntie May's Corner

A KIND DEED

When you do a kind deed you have no idea what effect it will have. It may change a person's whole outlook on life, giving new hope. A boy or girl who is backward at school may be encouraged to strive hard and accomplish something. In these days of so much distress the helping hand, the open smile and the thought is aiding much in assisting the poor and needy along the road.

I have just read of the happiness which was put in the life of Capt. John Ross, who has been bedridden for five years in Christie Street Hospital in Toronto. The famous schooner Bonaventure was visiting Toronto on her way to the World's Fair in Chicago. Capt. Ross wanted to see the schooner. Some one he knew and the following letter to Mayor Stewart of Toronto told the story:

"Dear Mr. Mayor:—I wish to convey to you my sincere appreciation for your wonderful thoughtfulness and rare kindness making it possible for Captain Jack Ross, five years bedridden in Christie Street Hospital, to see the Bonaventure."

"You will never know what a thrilling experience it was for him, or what happiness you gave him. It put new life into his body; it gave him back the magnificent courage that made him a fearless sailor and a brave fighter. He will think of it all his life, and thank you again and again in his heart."

"Please convey Captain Ross's sincere thanks to Mr. Speer who so kindly provided the ambulance, to the thoughtful driver who was a host in himself, and to the other kind friends who helped make the great day possible."

HOW AUSTRALIA REMEMBERS ITS DEAD

April 25—"Anzac Day"—is one of the greatest and most solemn days of the year in Australia. It is the anniversary of the first great battle fought in the Great War by Australian troops on the landing on Gallipoli Peninsula in the dawn of a Sunday morning under a devastating shell, machine gun and rifle fire. The day is kept like a Victorian Sunday, the hotels and all places of business being strictly closed. This year 25,000 veterans marched through Melbourne's streets, preceded by cars carrying those who are bedridden from war injuries. The vast throng of people the streets stood bareheaded as the procession passed.

The most notable event of the day, that revealed the deep qualities of Australian character, was the gathering of 7,000 veterans at the War Memorial to recall some of the most poignant battlefield memories.

Long before dawn, in the starlight, men began to gather at Shrine of Remembrance in the first pilgrimage of "zero hour." From 4 o'clock onward they made their way up the slopes of Domain, half-hidden figures, muffled in overcoats against sharp night air. By 5 o'clock hundreds of motor cars were parked along Domain Road and in the approaches to the Shrine. Still pilgrims came. Some walked with the help of sticks, others well advanced in years. They gathered on the steps and ramps of the Shrine.

It was too dark to distinguish faces. Only the occasional flash of matches made a glare. The lights of St. Kilda Road wound southward from a sleeping city.

Zero hour! Voices were hushed under a brilliant starlit sky. Men spoke little, for there was more in their minds than could be said.

By 5.30 the steps and surroundings of the Shrine were thronged. At 5.50 the Lieutenant-Governor placed on the Shrine of Remembrance a little wreath of laurel, upon it the words, "Dawn Remembered." All stood to attention. A long note from the bugle floated into the darkness, and for a minute all was still. Eternally poignant, the Last Post sounded. Fifteen seconds passed.

The trumpeters played the Reveille. Then the assemblage began to pass in double file through the Shrine past the Shrine of Remembrance, each man bareheaded in reverence.

About 7,000 men were present, and more than 5,000 filed past the Shrine. So great was the crowd that a number could not wait for an immediate tribute.

Men waited for hours in the bitter cold to join their comrades in what was essentially a soldiers' tribute. Many in distant places remained out all night to be present before dawn.

The eighteenth anniversary of Anzac Day was commemorated in Sydney by a march of 15,000 men through the city to a large park where an open-air service was held in the presence of 75,000 people.



Hollywood Seeking 15 Prettiest Girls and 15 Handsomest Men

Plans Call For Launching More Contests Throughout The English-Speaking World In Search For New Movie Stars



Four beauties who won contracts in the movies as a result of Hollywood's "Panther Girl" contest are shown here. Left to right are Lona Andre, Gail Patrick, Kathleen Burke and Verna Hillie

By DAN THOMAS

HOLLYWOOD wants the fifteen most beautiful girls and the fifteen handsomest men in the world. And so another one of those contests is about to be launched throughout the English-speaking countries.

Of course, it is the Paramount studio which is behind this contest. That studio houses the searchingest bunch of men you ever saw. They are always searching for something, usually by means of a contest. No sooner do they finish one than they start planning another.

Last year they sponsored the nation-wide "Panther Girl" contest to find a leading lady for "The Island of Lost Souls." They found her and three others, all of whom are still under contract to the studio.

Then the studio staged a "Lion Man" contest to find a man for the leading role in "King of the Jungle." Buster Crabbe grabbed that plum.

And now they are staging a beauty contest to find fifteen women and fifteen men to appear in "The Search for Beauty."

HUNDREDS of theatres will stage local contests, selecting local winners whose screen tests will be sent to Hollywood. Here, a committee of directors and executives will select the thirty winners.

The winning contestants will receive free transportation from their homes to Hollywood, hotel accommodations while here, and a guarantee of five weeks' work in the picture at \$50 per week.

IN addition there are two grand prizes of \$1,000 each to the man and girl giving the best performances in the picture.

Now in that all there is quite a possibility that any of those brought to Hollywood might be offered contracts. The "Panther Girl" contest was for the purpose of finding a girl for one film. Kathleen Burke, the winner, did so well in the picture that she still is under contract to the studio. So are Gail Patrick, Lona Andre and Verna Hillie, runners-up in that contest.

ACCORDING to the judges, primary consideration will be given to beautiful bodies. Of course, the faces will count for something, but it is mostly perfect bodies which are being sought.

The girls should not be less than 5 feet 3 inches in height nor more than 5 feet 7 inches, and weight from 100 to 125 pounds. The men should range from 5 feet 10 inches to 6 feet

2 inches, and weigh between 150 and 180 pounds.

In the "Panther Girl" contest the studio started out looking for one girl and found four. Let us hope they do not follow the same ratio in this one. Imagine having the 120 most beautiful male and female species in the world roaming at large around Hollywood!

Tired of being a bad woman all the time, Juliette Compton has taken her screen career into her own hands. In the future there is going to be no studio executive telling her what type of roles she will play.

She has made nine pictures, playing bad woman in each. Even a regular weekly pay cheque doesn't compensate for that, in Juliette's opinion—and that is certainly a placing a value on art in days like these.

"I either am going to play the type parts I want here or I'll go back to England, where they will let me do as I please," she declares.

Juliette was born and raised in the state of Georgia. But she began her screen career and rose to stardom in England.

into, particularly with a Wampas ball in progress. And I am not thinking of the natural hot springs which abound around here, either.

Except for the lack of cameras, lights, reflectors and other paraphernalia, this resort might be a huge Spanish movie set. Hollywood is in absolute possession. Actors and actresses, including the baby stars, a few directors and executives and a host of Wampas members roaming everywhere. All here for the Wampas ball and golf tournament.

A table near the long bar, situated at one end of the enormous casino, proved to be the best spot from which to check up on those arriving. It is the second place everyone goes. First they go to their rooms and wash off the top layer of dirt collected on the long drive. Then to the bar for a refreshing drink.

Singly, in pairs and in groups they drifted by—Colleen Moore and husband, Al Scott, Jack Munnell, Adrienne Ames, Bruce Cabot, Ginger Rogers, Robert Armstrong, Joan Crawford, Carole Lombard, Bill Powell, Sam Rork and daughter Ann, Claudette Colbert, Norman Foster, George Raft, Clark Gable and the missus, Mervyn LeRoy and many others.

The whole affair was a huge success—except the golf tournament which was scheduled for the morning after the ball. Considerable work on the part of John Miles finally resulted in four players teeing off shortly before

noon. All others still were sleeping or shuffling into the luncheon patio for breakfast.

After that they were content to sun huge outdoor swimming pool, some of themselves around the edge of the ing in the water.

Seen and heard in the dining-room during the ball: Lillian Bond dining with her brother . . . but leaving him for a dance with yours truly . . . and does she dance . . . plenty of coaxing needed to get Adrienne Ames up on the platform for her introduction to the multitude . . . wonder why it is that some actresses always have to be coaxed . . . or was it just that she didn't want to leave Bruce Cabot that

long? Abe Lyman donating his services as orchestra leader for a couple of numbers . . . and drawing plenty of cheers . . . Barbara Weeks stepping to the three golf trophies . . . Jack Oakie around the floor quite lively with an unknown man . . . handsome, too, might some day fit in lights.

The result is Gail Patrick, who, as you'll notice at the right, now has accepted movie posture, whose smile now isn't quite so wide, whose clothes the last word.

And Hollywood proclaims her "a new find."

There were more screen tests and suddenly Miss Fitzpatrick was off and accepted a seven-year contract. Her ambition to be a lawyer has sidetracked for seven years, she says.

Hollywood's beauty experts went to work. Eyebrow pluckers, hair-dressers of posture did their stuff. Even her name was operated on—might some day fit in lights.

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Juliette Compton . . . tired of being a movie bad girl

Before—and After In Hollywood

How Movies Changed Plain Margaret Fitzpatrick, a Contest Winner, Into Exotic Gail Patrick



As Margaret Fitzpatrick

Here is what Hollywood can do for a girl.

At the left you see Miss Margaret Fitzpatrick of Birmingham, Ala., who had ambitions to become a lawyer.

At the centre and right you see Miss Gail Patrick of Hollywood.

Miss Fitzpatrick and Miss Patrick are the same girl.

The great change in Margaret Fitzpatrick's appearance and future came about because she entered a Birmingham movie contest "just for the fun of it."

But she won the contest—and a screen test in Hollywood.

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After that they were content to sun huge outdoor swimming pool, some of themselves around the edge of the ing in the water.

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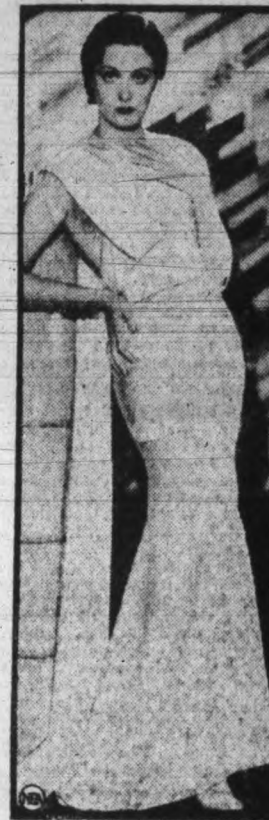
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The Hollywood Manner

Michael Faraday, Who Was Humphrey Davy's Greatest Discovery

By ROBERT CONNELL
Noted Island Naturalist

IN THE YEAR 1878, Dr. G. M. Dawson, Canada's most noted geologist, was engaged in exploratory work along the shores of Juan Perez Sound. There, opposite Moresby Island, the southern of the two great members of the Queen Charlotte group, he five small islands, and to these he gave the names of as many great British scientists. The most northerly honors Lyell, whose principle of "uniformitarianism," or the reading of the earth's past history by the light of the present, is the working basis of modern geology. Two smaller ones commemorate Murchison, the exponent of the Silurian rocks, and Ramsay, a noted writer on structural and glacial geology and for some years director-general of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. The most southerly honors the name of Huxley, for many years the most outstanding exponent of the Darwinian theory of the evolution of species, by natural selection. The fifth island, lying between Lyell and Murchison, is Faraday, the name of a great Englishman to whom the modern world owes a debt hardly realizable in 1878—or Dawson might have bestowed the name on a larger island! It was he of whom Sir Humphrey Davy said, when he was once asked what were some of his greatest discoveries: "The greatest of all was Michael Faraday."

As a man's history begins at least two or three generations before his birth, I take you up into the northwest corner of the West Riding of Yorkshire, close to the Lancashire border. It is a region of wild moorland, of profound and picturesque valleys, and of few and scattered towns, hamlets and farmsteads. Nearby is the beautiful Ribblesdale, which at a point due east of its destination loses the thickly-wooded, meadow-bordered character of its lower reaches and becomes High Ribblesdale with its wild hills, and its mountain torrent—a region of huge caverns and pot-holes. On either hand the Ingelborough and Pennington plateaus. Charlotte Brooke, in "Jane Eyre," pictures the countryside as Jane saw it in her flight: "There are great moors behind and on each hand of me; there are waves of mountains far beyond that deep valley at my feet. The population here must be thin, and I sat down under it. High banks of moor were about me, the sky protected my head, the sky was over that."

I struck straight into the heath; I held on to a hollow I saw deeply furrowing the brown moor-side; I waded knee-deep in its dark growth, I turned with its turns, and finding a mottled blackened granite crag in a hidden angle, I sat down under it. High banks of moor were about me, the sky protected my head, the sky was over that."

HALF-WAY between Horton, the dividing point of Ribblesdale, and the Lancashire border lies the village of Clapham, and nearby is Clapham Wood Farm, which passed into the Faraday family with the marriage of Robert Faraday in 1786, thus becoming the home centre of the Faradays in the latter half of the eighteenth century. The Industrial Revolution with its concentration of cotton-spinning and weaving in large mills seems to have been responsible for the break-up of the family property, and the farm was sold in 1800. James Faraday, a son of Robert, a few years before had moved to London and opened a blacksmith's shop at Newington. Their first house was next door to the Church of St. Mary, Newington, demolished nearly eighty years ago. To James and his wife Margaret were born four children, of whom the third was Michael Faraday. With his father, he spent the months above Ribblesdale and his mother from the heathery slopes of Mallerstang, in Westmoreland, it is more than probable that the children heard much of the old homes in the north and the wild and lonely scenery of their surroundings. "There was in Michael, at any rate, a remarkable sensibility to nature," Tyndall, in speaking of Faraday's indifference to pomp and titles, says: "What to him was the splendor of a palace compared with a thunderstorm upon Brighton Downs?—what among all the appliances of royalty to compare with the setting sun? I refer to a thunderstorm and a sunset because these things excited a kind of ecstasy in his mind, and to a mind open to such ecstasy the pomps and pleasures of the world are usually of small account. Nature, not education, rendered Faraday strong and refined."

I emphasize this because the London surroundings of Michael Faraday's boyhood must have been the direct antipodes of all we associate with the life of the gentlemen. Besant, in "Fifty Years Ago," says of life in the north: "I suppose there was not under the light of the sun a more depraved and degraded race than that which peopled the lowest levels of our great towns." And a blacksmith's family could hardly escape all contact with the depravity and degradation that surged about them. But Michael Faraday kept his head above the stream that threatened to engulf them. Young Michael got some knowledge of the three R's at a free school, and doubtless picked up a little towards the family maintenance by selling papers, running errands, holding horses, and performing other jobs that might fall in the way of a village lad.

IN 1804 MICHAEL, then thirteen years old, was placed by his father with a bookbinder. With him he served eight years, one on trial, seven as an apprentice without premium. During these years he improved his mind by careful reading and by attending such lectures as he could, and in this way he picked up some knowledge of chemistry and electricity. He also took some

lessons in drawing. Thus his destiny was becoming faintly decipherable. In the last year of his apprenticeship an opportunity fell in his way that affected his whole future career decisively.

A well-known man-about-town came into his employer's shop on some business or other and noticed his apprentice reading, or as it was expressed in the slang of the period, "one of the books of the paper bonnet seriously studying a book he ought to have been binding." The volume was that one of the Encyclopaedia Britannica containing the article on electricity. The visitor became interested in the young man whom he found to be intelligent and with no slight experimental, as well as theoretical, acquaintance with chemistry. As a result of this chance meeting, Faraday was given a ticket of admission to the lectures on chemistry then being delivered by Sir Humphrey Davy at the Royal Institution. Of the four lectures of the course he took full notes, according to his habit. A few months later his apprenticeship terminated and he entered the service of another bookbinder. But his new master was not easy to get on with, and the drudgery of his trade was suggesting a change to a more philosophical pursuit. With the courage of youth he wrote to Sir Humphrey, offering his services as secretary and enclosing the notes he had taken of his lectures. The great scientist recognized the zeal and ability of his correspondent, set a time for an interview, and in the early days of 1813 engaged Faraday as assistant in the laboratory of the institution at twenty-five shillings a week and two rooms.

THE RELATIONS of the two became all that the younger man could desire. Davy himself had had his struggles in youth and knew the value of a helping hand to a young student, and his heart went out to his enthusiastic helper and disciple. Then Davy the same year took him as his secretary during a continental tour under safe-conducts from the Emperor Napoleon. Nominally his secretary, he was also, as circumstances turned out, to act as valet and see after the expenses, servants, table, and accommodations. So far as Davy was concerned no difficulty was found, but Lady Davy had ideas of rank and proper position that made the young man on more than one occasion seriously consider returning to England. However, better counsels ruled, and he saw the best of the science of the time in France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland. Some of the persons he met are familiar to every student of chemistry and physics: Ampere, Gay Lussac and Volta were among these. One of his accomplishments during their stay in Paris was the determination of the nature of iodine, which had been discovered two years before by a French chemist.

In 1815 he was back at the institution, re-engaged as laboratory assistant, and superintended of apparatus. We find him extracting sugar

from beetroot, a new discovery, and experimenting with rustless steel, as well as carrying on the other and ordinary work of the laboratory and assisting at lectures. Of one of the various experiments carried on in this spare time Tyndall gives the following account, in "Faraday as a Discoverer": "In the spring of 1823 . . . he began the examination of a substance which had long been regarded as the chemical element chlorine, but which Sir Humphrey Davy, in 1810, had proved to be a hydrate of chlorine, that is, a compound of chlorine and water. Faraday analyzed this hydrate, and wrote out an account of its composition. This account was looked over by Davy, who suggested the heating of the hydrate under pressure in a sealed glass tube. This was done. The hydrate fused at a blood-heat, the tube became filled with a yellow atmosphere, and was afterwards found to contain two liquid substances. Dr. Faraday happened to enter the laboratory while Faraday was at work. Seeing the oily liquid in his tube he realized the value of his own pressure. Faraday then tried liquefying the gas." This was the beginning of the now familiar process of liquefying gases. Between 1823 and 1845 he liquefied most of the well-known gases, falling only with oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen, which proved inert under the methods he used, but have since been liquefied. In one of his early experiments in liquefaction the tube burst and thirteen pieces of glass were driven into his eyes, "like pistol shots through the window," he said. Dangerous as the accident was it was fortunately without permanent injury to his sight.

MEANWHILE, in the early years at the institution he was systematically improving himself in English and the amazing success he afterwards had as a lecturer was largely due to the efforts he put forth as a young man to acquire a mastery of "composition, style, delivery, reading, oratory, grammar, pronunciation and periphrasis." In 1816, at the age of twenty-five, he began to lecture before the City Philosophical Society, and by 1820 he could be rightly called an accomplished speaker. In 1825 he was appointed director of the laboratory and in 1826 he began his world-famous lectures. At this time his salary was £100 a year, as it had been for the previous nine years, half-way in which he married. In 1836 it was raised to £200 and at that figure it remained for seventeen years, when it was finally raised to £300.

He had a wonderful power of conveying to his listeners the emotion that stirred his own

being. His enthusiasm, it was said by one of his hearers, "sometimes carried him to the point of ecstasy," and his "irresistible eloquence compelled attention and waked the young from their visions and the old from their dreams." He was full of vivacity at all times and he sometimes suggested that he had Irish, or at least Celtic blood in his veins. His vivacity was joined to a keen sensitiveness to music, art, and scenery. He was apt with his pencil, fond of geology and botany, aware of the delight of a novel, full of fun and good spirits. He was one of the first riders of a velocipede through the streets of London. With his artist and musician friends, he enjoyed supper parties with charades, and picnic parties up the fumes. The theatre and the opera were special treats.

He is especially famous for his experiments in electricity. He was the discoverer of the principle of induced currents. The currents he succeeded in producing were only momentary and the problem of making them continuous was solved by later experiments and finally embodied in the dynamo, but the principle on which the dynamo is based was the discovery of Faraday, and that discovery was the starting point of all the modern industrial uses of electricity.

IN A PAPER on "Electric-chemical Decomposition" read before the Royal Society in 1834 we find him introducing a new set of terms among which are "electrode," "electrolysis," "anode," "cathode," and "ion," all familiar to-day. As a result of his experiments in electrolysis he framed his well-known laws, and made possible storage cells and batteries, the processes of plating with silver, copper, and nickel, and the electrolysis of brines and papers.

The story of his discoveries, as published under the title of "Experimental Research in Electricity," has been described as the "most perfect examples of pure and well-regulated induction to be found in this or any other language. It is difficult to mention any department of experimental philosophy or scientific manufacture which is not indebted to the sagacity and research of this illustrious man. The electric telegraph and medical electricity are the outcome of his chosen pursuit, while a host of useful inventions—the condensation of gases, the whole series of aniline dyes, various manipulatory processes, etc.—have resulted from his collateral labors, and enriched others in a commercial sense without producing that pecuniary emolument to himself which he so much disregarded."

This was written sixty years ago, and our debt to Faraday grows greater as the years roll by. But a word must be said about his disregard of money. He belonged, as his family appear to have done, to an obscure body of Christians known as the Sandemanians or Glasites, who took literally the example of the primitive church of the Acts of the Apostles. His wife was the daughter of an elder of the Sandemanian Church. He attended, and in his own words, "the Union

Society and every scientific man of the desired to see him in that important office, according to his habit he asked the deputation that waited on him for time to consider it. The next morning Tyndall came to him to accept the position. He assured him youth and strength of the society would be hind him in any difficulties or changes. Faraday came in and Faraday asked her judgment. It was against the proposal. "Tyndall," he said, "I must remain plain Michael Faraday to the last; and let me now tell you that, accepted the honor the Royal Society desired confer upon me, I would not answer for integrity of my intellect for a single year."

Faraday's health broke comparatively early. At thirty-nine he was compelled to take holiday in Switzerland owing to extreme fatigue and rheumatism, and later at forty-six loss of memory and giddiness with general ill-health made another rest necessary. At fifty-five his health was markedly improved, but two years later he had to give up all work for a time. By 1864 he had gradually weakened and an illness at the close of 1865 ended his active life. He lingered on peacefully till August 23, 1867, when death came as a "falling asleep."

Of his personal character Tyndall says: "But no memory could be more beautiful. He was equally rich in mind and heart. The faint traits of character sketched by Paul found in a perfect illustration. For he was blameless, vigilant, sober, of good behavior, apt to teach, given to filthy lucre." He had not a trace of worldly ambition. . . . A favorite experiment his own was representative of himself. He loved to show that water in crystallizing excluded foreign ingredients, however intimately they might be mixed with it. Out of acids, alkalis, or solutions, crystal came, sweet and pure. By so such natural process in the formation of a man, beauty and nobleness, coalesced to the exclusion of everything vulgar and low. He did not learn his gentleness in the world, for he withdrew himself from its culture, and still this of England contained no truer gentleman than he. Not half his greatness was incorporated his science, for science could not reveal the bravery and delicacy of his heart."

He was a man of great power of conveying to his listeners the emotion that stirred his own

being. His enthusiasm, it was said by one of his hearers, "sometimes carried him to the point of ecstasy," and his "irresistible eloquence compelled attention and waked the young from their visions and the old from their dreams." He was full of vivacity at all times and he sometimes suggested that he had Irish, or at least Celtic blood in his veins. His vivacity was joined to a keen sensitiveness to music, art, and scenery. He was apt with his pencil, fond of geology and botany, aware of the delight of a novel, full of fun and good spirits. He was one of the first riders of a velocipede through the streets of London. With his artist and musician friends, he enjoyed supper parties with charades, and picnic parties up the fumes. The theatre and the opera were special treats.

GOLD—HOW THE PRESENT WORLD CRISIS INSPIRES NEW QUEST FOR YELLOW METAL MEN HAVE COVETED 5,000 YEARS

By WILLIS THORNTON

TO-DAY a hundred million human beings have suddenly become gold-conscious.

Gold, which was worth \$20.67 ounce for years, has now become worth around \$28 to \$30 ounce, with the result everywhere is keener than ever for it. The rush for it is stimulating life in British Columbia, over which nature has scattered some of her richest lode and placer gold deposits.

And no wonder, for men have found that even those who have never seen a gold coin in their hands are fully affected by gold.

Some forty-four countries have gone to the gold standard. Yet gold, in spite of this official snubbing, seems rather than less important. It is to man and his affairs as if it were an integral part of both, and even Asia, aiming to ignore traditional money and economic policies, is engaged in a frantic search to uncover its gold. Gold, turned out of the relative door, climbs back in through a window of human feeling built by 5,000 years of history.

The first metal known to savage man was gold. He found it, he liked its light, its glitter, its workability. Before he learned to use iron or bronze, he was adorning stone implements with gold; it was so soft he could beat it into place with another stone. Later he prized this really useless metal as highly. It did not tarnish. It could easily be hammered into sheets drawn into wire.

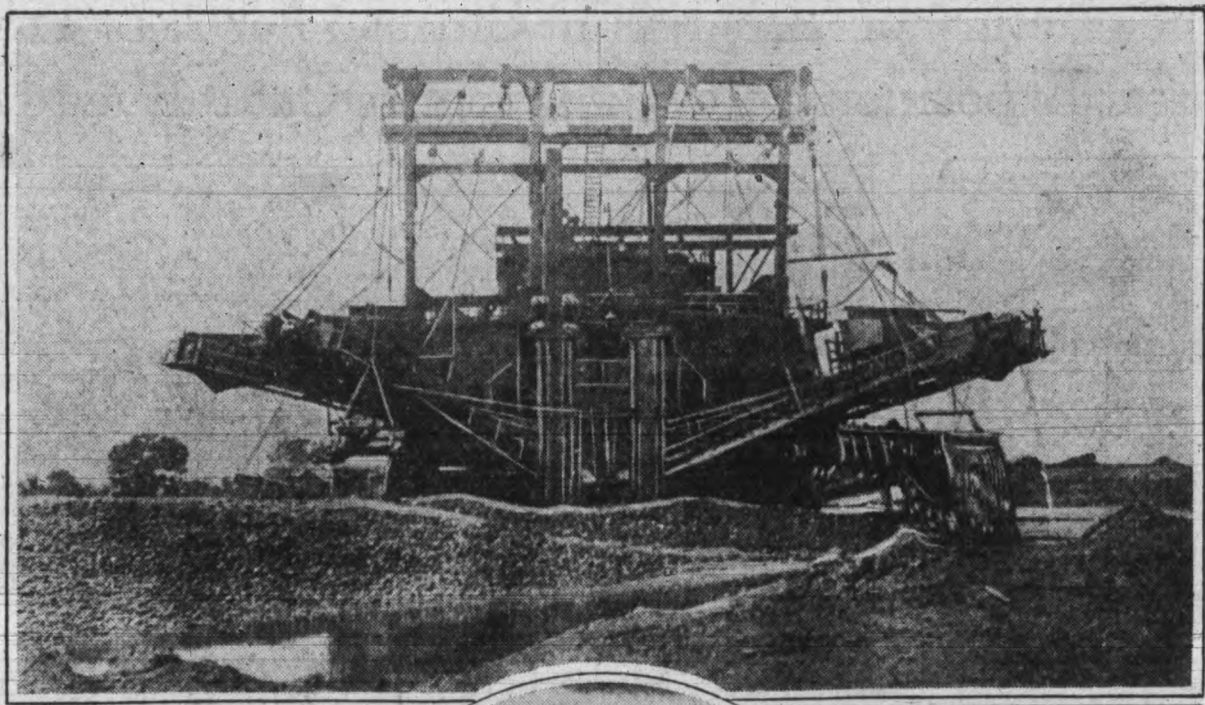
It was found everywhere in the world, literally, yet it was rare enough to be prized for its rarity. Even before man, gold was prized for itself, and day people of countries which do not coin gold prize it and like to keep it near them in personal ornaments and art objects.

Earliest civilizations prized gold. Tut-ankh-Amen in his golden

coffin, a kingly crown of gold upon his withered brow, tells a silent story to-day. Phoenicians worked the sands of Spain, and Persia's Darius piled up hoards of gold for conquering Alexander to loot and fling about the east with prodigal hand.

ROME, conqueror and civilizer of the ancient world, was built on gold it brought home with its armies from conquest. And that empire did not fall until its gold began to trickle back to the east to exchange for luxuries. When Alaric sacked Rome, for the only time in history a great stock of gold disappeared, utterly and without a trace. For gold, once mined, disappears usually but slowly, wearing away imperceptibly with handling. In this case a great stock disappeared as though swallowed up in the earth, as perhaps it was.

When Columbus discovered America,



The new rush for placer gold... is carried on alike by great syndicates using costly machinery like the great dredge above... and by the individual prospector like the one below, with no capital but his hopes and a tin-pan for washing the sands.

It is estimated that only \$150,000,000 worth of gold existed in Europe. The Spanish urge to new gold was greed, perhaps, but Europe's expanding trade badly needed gold then.

Cortes looted defenceless Mexico, and Pizarro's carts lumbered to Cartagena with all the Inca gold they could carry. And the Spanish galleons that carried Central American gold to Europe were building the foundations of Spain as a great power, and even of all modern Europe. Pirates ranged the Spanish main to capture that gold, and dark and bloody deeds were done for its sake.

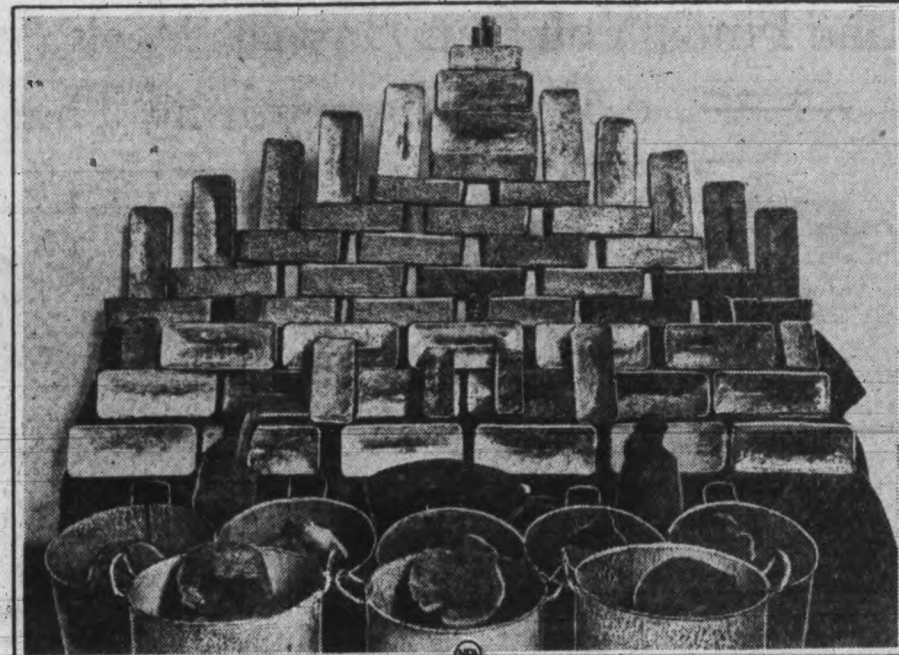
THEN Britain, short on gold itself, devised the scheme on which today's business rests. As the eighteenth century opened, she devised the Bank of England on the principle of paper money issued against gold, but not dollar for dollar. Gold for the first

time became more than mere money. It became a base for credit.

That is what it is to-day, and even as a base, there is not nearly enough of it, though there is more than there ever was before.

Gold has no price, for all other values are reckoned in relation to it. Even countries which are off the gold standard, and who do not base money on gold, are forced to measure it against this standard in international dealings. So, while it has no price, gold is dear to-day. All other money, all other things, may be had for less gold than before. So you may say that gold is dear.

As a result, people rush to produce more of it. Old deposits which were not worth working a few years ago have become worth working because gold is dear. Production in every field is increasing, and a new high mark for world production in 1932 of about \$475,000,000 was expected to be set.



Gold... subject of man's dreams and anchor of his solidest affairs... now subject to acrid discussions as to its true place in civilization... Here is a million and a half dollars worth of gold ingots at the mint.

THROUGHOUT the fields of Colorado, Nevada, California, then British Columbia's Cariboo and Alaska, where the prospectors of '49 once panned yellow flakes, a new army of prospectors is searching. Thousands of unemployed men have been trained and grub-staked by governments to pan for gold. Even if they panned only 40 cents a day, as was the 1932 average, millions have been added to the gold stocks of the world. A great strike is reported in the Baguio district of the Philippines. Alaskan production spurts in response to the demand, and across Canada, hundreds go by flivver and even airplane to increase the world's supply. Sweden, short of gold, uncovered a huge deposit of it there.

FOR eighteen months a strange thing has been happening in London. Gold has been coming there from India. Not new-mined gold, but gold

which had been made into the beautiful heirloom jewelry of the east, lured from humble owners by the high price of gold. In that eighteen months, the London firm of Mocatta and Goldsmid estimates that \$400,000,000 in Indian gold has thus come out of private use as jewelry into the money market, to be turned into coinage. That is more than the fabulous mines of the South African Rand or the Canadian mines yielded in 1932.

The gold theory is that prices of commodities in the world depend on the supply of gold. That, though there is more gold than ever before, the low price of commodities proves that there is not really enough. That the world may be saved from its present low estate by the rising flood of gold which men are everywhere working feverishly to wrench from the earth and put to work in the channels of the world's trade.

Banker's Trial Recalls Spectacular Founding of Vast Harriman Fortune

By PAUL HARRISON

FROM now on, anything that happens to Joseph Wright Harriman must be only tragic anti-climax.

In New York he stands accused of a \$1,713,225 falsification of accounts of the Harriman National Bank and Trust Company, of which he was president, and wilful misapplication of \$300,000 of the bank's funds and misappropriation of stock values at the time figure.

Sixty-six years old, and suffering from a heart ailment, he faces a possible maximum prison sentence of twenty years. His wife has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. He has attempted suicide. And in what he thought was to have been a farewell note he said: "... My life savings have gone into the bank. It has been my pride and monument... and it has been swept away and is a miserable failure... My entire fortune gone. My bank—my pride—gone. My friends—gone."

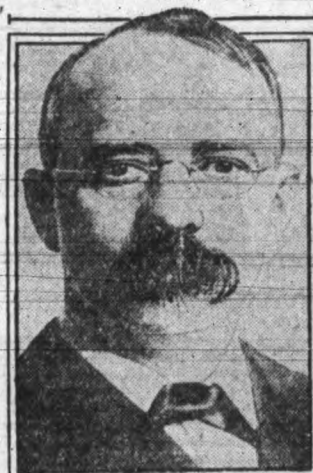
And so draws to a close the story of one of the mighty Harrimans, a name that made potent in the world of banking, remorseless, spectacular Edward Henry Harriman, uncle of Joseph. So, too, crumbles one of the pillars of the Harriman family. The bank was named in honor of his father, originally it handled such of his \$100,000,000 estate, and as he headed almost throughout his life by Joseph Harriman.

NOTH WENT TO WORK YOUNG. They were greatly unlike, the old man whose fame has gone down in the annals of the money kings, and the old man who now faces the threat

of ruin and disgrace. Yet there were parallels too. For instance, E. H. Harriman was the idol of his nephew when Joseph was a youth; Edward, son of a poor minister, had had to go to work at the age of sixteen. He became a 45-a-week clerk in a brokerage house. That was the period of buccaneer speculators who schemed and manipulated and intrigued in every devious way. A hard school, whose deans were men like old Commodore Vanderbilt, Jay Gould and Jim Fisk. And Edward Harriman learned his lessons well. In 1870, when he was twenty-two, he was able to buy a seat on the Stock Exchange.

Remembering that story, Nephew Joseph Harriman also went to work at sixteen, as soon as he had graduated from Charles' French Institute in New York. His father, a brother of Edward Harriman and well-to-do himself, could not persuade the boy to go to college. He wanted to start out as his Uncle Ed had done.

"E. H." A SHREWED TRADER. So Joseph became a clerk in the United States National Bank of New York, and advanced to assistant cashier in nine years. Managing other people's money, he found, offered little of the



Left—The late Edward Henry Harriman, who amassed a \$100,000,000 estate in his railroad conquests. Right—His nephew, Joseph Wright Harriman, New York banker, broken, penniless, accused of falsification of accounts. Centre—J. W. Harriman being carried into court for his arraignment.

excitement of gambling in the market with one's own funds. But he liked banking, and decided to stick to it. Meanwhile he watched the pyrotechnic activities of his uncle.

Edward H. Harriman had operated quietly at first, steadily acquiring operating capital and, along with it,

the reputation of being the stingiest trader in the exchange. His real rise dated from the time, about 1876, that Suyvesant Fish, floor representative of a large firm, took an interest in Harriman and began to throw business his way. Fish's connections in high places also aided Harriman's credit,

and by 1883 Harriman was made a director of the Illinois Central Railroad, in which Fish was a vice-president. In the early nineties, Harriman came into contact with James Stillman, president of the National City Bank. Stillman, H. H. Rogers and John D. Rockefeller were the trio of Standard

Oil millionaires whose gigantic speculations from 1890 to 1905 set new records in market gambling. He also had connections with the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb and Company.

MORGAN FIGHT MEMORABLE. His first real fight came in 1894,

when he attempted a reorganization of the Erie Railroad, and was soundly trounced by J. P. Morgan. Undaunted, he started out to reorganize the Union Pacific system, which had been floundering along in bankruptcy. Securing control, Harriman made it one of the best dividend payers in the country. In 1899 he gained control of the Chicago and Alton.

Two years later Edward Harriman and Morgan were playing a quiet game for domination of the railroad field west of Chicago. Morgan was looking after the Great Northern. James J. Hill's road, Harriman was concerned with his Union Pacific and what was later to be the Southern Pacific. The side that got the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy would have the whip hand.

Hill and Morgan staged a sensational coup by buying stock control of the Burlington through the Northern Pacific, in which they were powerful. Harriman was furious, but he found his enemies' vulnerable spot. Working quietly through his Kuhn, Loeb and Standard Oil backing, he almost bought control of Northern Pacific before Morgan knew what was happening. When the news broke there was a panic in the stock, which rose to 300. The fight ended indecisively, but Harriman won a directorate in Northern Pacific.

Here is another sample of his methods: When Harriman came into control of the Chicago and Alton, \$8,000,000 of old bonds and \$22,000,000 of old stocks were converted into \$54,000,000 of new bonds and \$40,000,000 of new stocks. A 30 per cent dividend was declared soon after the reorganization.

and the bonds were taken by Harriman at 65 and sold to insurance companies at 95, thereby later causing the wreck of many of the smaller institutions.

CLOSING YEARS TROUBLOUS. His later years were filled with trouble—in a series of insurance company scandals, in a number of lawsuits with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and in rows with President Theodore Roosevelt, who called Harriman "an undesirable citizen." The commission started an investigation of the Harriman lines in 1906, but about all it was able to demonstrate was Harriman's almost absolute power in the railroad world. In 1907, two years before he died, he fought his last great fight—and ousted his old friend Suyvesant Fish from the presidency of the Illinois Central. Then at the height of his power, Harriman controlled 65-175 miles of road.

Meanwhile Joseph W. Harriman had become cashier and vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank, a director in several other concerns, and finally president of the Night and Day Bank. In 1911 plans were announced for a new charter nationalizing the Night and Day Bank and changing its name to the Harriman National Bank. J. W. Harriman remained as president, although it was reported that the widow of E. H. Harriman had hoped that one of her sons might head it.

The official statement of the reorganization said: "Mrs. Harriman is a large stockholder, and the change is made with her full approval. The directors also believe that the name 'Harriman National Bank' will be an element of strength throughout the communities which the late E. H. Harriman did so much to develop."

Days of Fun A-fishing Come Again For Boys, Young and Old

By JIMMY DONAHUE

THE SMELL of salt water in your nostrils, the surf pounding against our legs, the old pipe smoking lustily, and the strippers running—and you have one of the greatest thrills of fishing.

Surf casting for strippers is just an old seacoast custom. You get all logged out, find a spot where they are running, and concentrate your casting to the ebb and first hour of the flood tide.

The object is to place your bait, consisting of small eels, minnows, blood worms, slender crabs, menhaden, mussels or herring out beyond the breakers. This requires casts of from 200 to 300 feet, and you have a two-handed surf rod, reel with a capacity of about 200 yards, and a rig at the end of the line consisting of a sizeable sinker, a short leader, and hook to which the bait is attached.



Casting in the surf for strippers.

You heave the line with considerable effort out to where the breakers commence. Then you allow the bait to sink to the bottom and, after waiting for a few minutes without getting a strike, reel in the bait a few yards and wait again.

The striped bass, known in some quarters as rockfish, greenhead and squid hound, is plenty tough on tackle and muscles. One of the heaviest fish on record weighed seventy-three pounds, and when you get a sizeable chunk of meat on the end of your line such as that, he can create some fun.

Long runs which pull out plenty of line feature this fellow's fighting. HERE IS DOPE ON THE LITTLE FISH. DURING the closed season on bass, musky and other game fish, the inland angler must rely on little fish for his fun. This classification in-



The yellow perch... is a good feeder and good food.

cludes perch, rock bass, croppie, bluegill, sunfish and bullhead.

Following is some dope on where to find them:

Perch—Usually like fairly deep, weedy water, and will gobble up worms of all sorts, grasshoppers, minnows and small wet flies. Rock bass—Fairly fast and rocky water in rivers, and around ledges; old stumps, sunken trees and logs in lakes. These fish are good feeders, and will take worms and minnows. Sunfish are often found in the same location, but generally prefer more shallow water. Croppies—Prefer fairly deep water, and will take small shiners, or minnows in preference to worms. Can be readily taken on wet and dry flies at times, and put up a good fight. Small spinners, the hooks of which are baited with either worms, minnows or pork rind, are effective. Bluegills—Found right at home in



Weed beds harbor the panfish. Cast a fly near them and have some fun.

the sunfish's neighborhood, and fall victim to worms, small grasshoppers, and artificial flies.

Bullheads—Like the going weedy on a soft, muddy bottom; will gorge themselves on worms, and are voracious night feeders.

THERE IS SPORT FOOLING THE SMALL FRY, TOO.

WHILE the closed season on bass generally leaves the bait-caster twiddling his thumbs in idleness, it gives him a chance to take out a fly rod and have some real fun with the little fellows.

Fly fishing for perch, croppies, bluegills and rock bass is a lot of sport, and requires much skill. Small fry are as wise as the old boys, and to fool them with artificial flies is a mark of credit to the fisherman. The small fellows generally love fairly

deep water, and come to the surface to feed at rare intervals. One of these periods is at dusk. Then you can see them causing swirls on top of the water as they dash up for an insect, and I have seen them bump against pencil weeds in order to knock down an insect that is perched thereon.

When they are feeding on the surface, a fly cast into their midst and allowed to rest for a couple of seconds—then gently twitched, is bound to provoke action.

The type of fly, of course, is influenced by the locality in which the fishing is done. As a rule, however, the Royal Wulff, Coachman, scud, the brown hackle, and other flies of small patterns and somber colors are fish-takers. If the little ones are not rising, place a small shot on the line and sink the fly. This should start them biting.

Woman Tells What It Costs To See World's Fair

She Finds You Can Have a Week At the Century of Progress In Chicago For Less Than \$50 and See Almost Everything That Great Exposition Offers; Economies Cut It Even Lower

By ELIZABETH WALKER

(Written for The Victoria Daily Times)

CHICAGO, June 17.—Thousands are asking, "How much will it cost to see the World Fair?"

The answer depends, of course, on how far the visitor travels, how long he stays in Chicago, and many other things.

However, it has been estimated that an individual can spend a week taking in the sights at A Century of Progress, seeing 90 per cent of all there is to see, and stopping at a good hotel, for well under \$50.

This figure would include:

Room with bath, five days, \$12.50.

Meals for seven days, \$14.

Admission to the fair, six days, \$8.

Admission to Chinese Temple.

Streets of Paris, Belgian and Oriental

Village, South Pole Ship, Fort Des-

burn and Lincoln group, \$3.10.

Admissions to supplementary ex-

hibits at Art Institute, Field Museum,

Shedd Aquarium and Adler Planetar-

ium, \$1.

Miscellaneous side-shows, including

Spectaculum, 75c.

Local transportation in Chicago,

\$1.20.

This totals \$36.55. The figures allow

but little for essentials and obviously

may be contracted or expanded as the

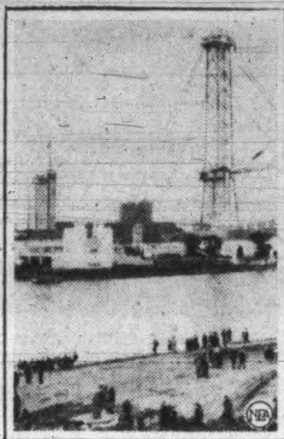
visitor wishes. Transportation by train

or auto will be added expense.

MANY EXHIBITS FREE

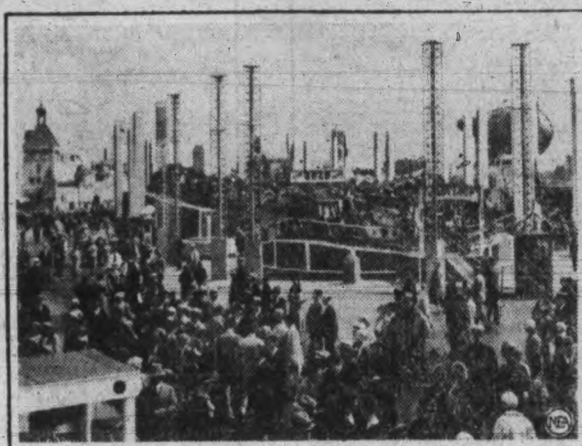
Whether a person stays within his

budget depends largely on how much



Sky Ride and Lagoon

he spends on that boulevard of ballyhoo, the Midway, where amusement concessions are located. It derives its name as well as its scale of prices from Chicago's first fair in 1893.



The 1933 Midway

Most of the fair exhibits are free, and among them is the Enchanted Isle for children, where eight-seeing patients may check their offspring while they see the fair.

However, the children themselves must pay sums ranging from a penny to 15c to explore the Magic Mountain, or ride on the miniature railroad, or be amused by any one of a score of attractions designed for children only.

ROOMS FROM \$1 UP

The visitor may see 12,000 free exhibits. It is estimated that the fair's winding aisles and corridors, if placed together, would extend more than

eighty-two miles. Also there are numerous concessions for which admission is charged, which would total perhaps \$75, with the added luxury of a rickshaw, a boardwalk chair, or a gondola.

If pennies must be watched, cost can be cut by staying in a private home or apartment. A recent survey showed that the city has 400,000 rooms available, ranging in price from \$1 a day in private homes to \$25 a day for de luxe suites in Michigan boulevard hotels.

Close by Grant Park, site of the exposition, are several first-class hotels



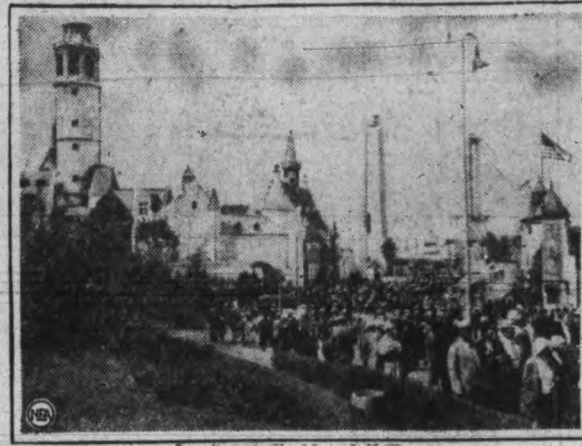
Enchanted Island

which are offering double rooms with-out bath for \$3 a day, or single rooms for \$2. With bath, double rooms are available for \$4 and single rooms for \$2.50.

RAILROADS CUT RATES

Certified tourist camps have been established on the outskirts of the city for motorists who want more reasonably priced accommodations.

Those who travel by railroad will have the benefit of one and one-tenth fare for a round-trip ticket good for sixteen days; thirty-day ticket good for visitors within the exposition gates



Old World and New

usual fare. Railroads have established uniform rates.

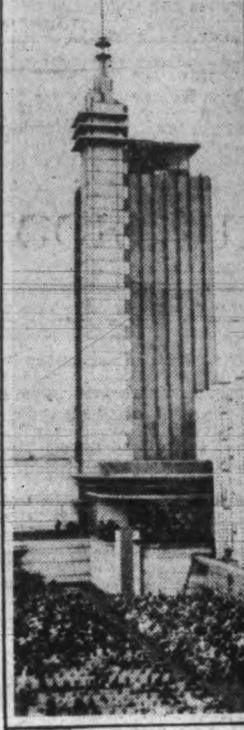
Cost of eating will depend largely on taste. Meals at hotels run from 50c upwards. Sandwiches may be had on the fair grounds for 5c and 10c.

One of the boasts of those responsible for the exposition is that 85 per cent of the \$25,000,000 worth of attractions, condensed within its 424 acres of grounds, are available for the general admission charge of 50c for adults and 25c for children.

Chief among the eighty-five buildings whose exhibits are wide open to visitors within the exposition gates are: the Hall of Science, the Agricultural and Dairy buildings, the General Exhibits group, the Federal building and Hall of States, the Electrical group, Hall of Religion and the vast Travel and Transport building.

THERE IS MUCH TO SEE

General admission tickets are also passports to such specific places of pleasure as the picturesque Japanese and Italian, Czechoslovakian, Polish and Egyptian pavilions, the Moroccan Village and Maya Temple, Home Planning Hall and the colony of model homes surrounding it, the U.S. Army Camp, the magnificent buildings of a



Hall of Science

score of private exhibitors, and poultry farm where prize-winning from all over the world are now engaged in an egg-laying marathon

Stock Racketeering Flourishes As 1929 Lessons Are Forgotten

By PAUL HARRISON

NEW YORK (By Mail)—An elderly widow, Mrs. X. Y. Zee, answered her telephone the other day.

"This is the First National Bank," said a voice. "Mr. Brown, vice-president, speaking. You remember, Mrs. Zee, that your husband left you eighty shares of utilities stock? Well, we find that your certificate is wrongly numbered, and must be corrected before we can forward your dividend. No, Mrs. Zee, it is nothing to worry about. I'll just send one of our officials out in the morning with a letter to you."

Next morning appeared a pleasant young man with a letter bearing the name of the bank and of Mr. Brown, vice-president. "I suggest," he said, "that you seal your certificate in this envelope and write your name on the outside. We shall return it as soon as it is re-numbered."

Now Mrs. Zee knew something about business, and she knew that her stock did not bear her endorsement and, therefore, was not negotiable. So she took a receipt and gave the messenger the stock. A few days later, worried, she called the bank, learned that the original call had been a fake, the credentials forged, the messenger a thief and the stock sold.

All very simple. The crook had all the envelope into a sheet of paper bearing Mrs. Zee's signature. Over it he had typed power of attorney to himself, attached the paper to the certificate and thus made it salable.

FRAUD ACTIVITIES INCREASE

It was just one of the more up-to-date schemes being employed by stock and bond swindlers to mult mult American investors and security hold-

ers of about two billion dollars a year. The recent upturn in the stock market has brought a great increase in fraudulent activities, according to the National Better Business Bureau, which has found that small investors apparently have not learned a lesson from the market crash.

The modern swindler does not always sell stock in non-existent or worthless companies. He often uses the names of well-known businesses, and devotes much of his attention to ways of separating owners from valuable securities which they already own. The most valuable sucker lists of today, containing hundreds of thousands of names, not only identify prospective victims as to their susceptibility and financial condition, but actually list the good securities they own. Procuring the latter data is a simple matter: a crook need only buy a few shares in corporation and then, as a stockholder, demand access to the books and copy off the names at his leisure.

The compilation and sale of sucker lists is an industry in itself. From their seizures of such lists, authorities have learned these facts: That swind-



From Wall Street to Main Street the stock swindlers peddle their gilded lies—securities, extracting millions from the credulous who fail to investigate before they invest.

lers have the names of more than 15,000 rich widows. That women with business experience are no more gullible than men. That New Yorkers are the biggest suckers in the world. That professional people—doctors, teachers, lawyers—rate highest on the lists, and in that order.

HAVE LANGUAGE OF OWN

As for the white-collar bandits themselves, who steal so politely, it is sometimes a pleasure to be robbed.

They are psychologists who specialize in human credulity, stupidity and cupidity. Women operators are reported increasing in number and boldness. Against men, they employ flattery and sex appeal; for women, they hold out the promise of freedom from the shackles of financial dependence.

Almost a race unto themselves, the hypnotic swindlers also have a language of their own. "Bird dogs" are scouting salesmen employed by "bucketeers," or fake stockbrokers. "Dyna-

miters" are high-pressure salesmen who often work from "boller rooms," hidden offices where solicitation is conducted by telephone. "Salting profits" is the paying of big returns to a few key investors in the hope of enticing more suckers into a scheme. Following are some other terms and the schemes they represent:

"Reloading"—Owners of worthless securities are told that the company is being reorganized, and refinanced. Names of prominent men usually are mentioned in the new deal, without

right of authorization, of course. Original holders are given "preference" can turn in their old shares as part payment on a block of new stock (which also is worthless). Reloading is accomplished in other ways. One New York "dynamiter" sold a lot of worthless oil stock, was caught, jailed and released on bond. While at liberty he revisited his victims, told them with tears in his eyes that he had taken an oath to right the wrongs done by the promoter, and sold them for \$40 a share some stock he had

picked up for 10c in an auction room. "Gyp tips"—Crooked investment "services" are thriving to-day with the revival of interest in stock buying. Prospects are circled with samples of an investment publication telling which stocks to buy. Having subscribed, perhaps, only for \$1, the suckers find the tip sheet singing the praises of certain "promising" securities, in which huge profits are forecast. The stocks so touted are worthless, of course, and are what the promoters originally started out to sell.

"Giving a mooch the pete"—A swindler meets a sucker and advises him to buy a certain stock, declaring he has a lot of it himself and believes it good for a long pull. Next comes a call from another man, generally representing himself to be an acquaintance of the sucker. He says he has information that this scarce stock is being pooled, and that he is buying all he can find at some fabulous figure. Does the sucker know where he can get some? The sucker does, and determines to act as the agent. He goes to the first crook, and with great show of nonchalance buys his holdings. Then he sits down and waits long and vainly for the second crook to show up.

OLD TO ARABIAN NIGHTS

If they could all be told, stories of stock swindles as exposed by the National Better Business Bureau would make the Arabian Nights look like a primer. For instance, there was "Dr. Walter von Hohenau," who posed as an eminent scientist and spoke before reputable organizations in behalf of an "atom-splitting" and "power-generating machine." Operating from Houston, Texas, he sold a million dollars' worth of stock, was exposed last November, fled to Germany, there was arrested and held for the previous murder of a prison guard.

In Chicago arrived one Joseph Devore with a tale of exploration in Col-

ombia. He claimed to have been lured by a tribe of beautiful Indians who lived in a land so that they regarded huge diamonds mere pebbles, and used solid cooking utensils. About to be put to death by these savages, Devore he won freedom and gratitude insurance by saving the tribe from an epidemic of smallpox. They also gave him a grant of 3,000,000 acres of land. He and a partner, Henry J. Froe, proceeded to sell at the rate of \$10 an illusory acre. The pair lectured nearly a million dollars.

For sheer gall, though, the swindler of the century award probably goes to a fabulous charlatan who, years ago decided to sell some millions of shares of stock in a public market. Believing that suckers should at least be given look for their money, they decided to locate their "mine" in a public park in nearby Yonkers. Also, lest suckers might not just for gold at the prospectus stated that the stock was rich in gold, silver and platinum. Then, rounding up parties of victims, the quartette took them to the Yonkers park and proudly showed the big machine. (It really was a digger belonging to the street department. This, they said, was a mining equipment which was to be used on the dotted line? The gentlemen would, and did, to the tune of \$135.

Thus run a few of the tales of curties swindling. But the scheme now employed are infinite in variety and detail. But sky laws seem to have added complexities to the nation. The new Federal securities now pending in Washington, is expected to be a strong factor for protection. Federal and state officials and the National Better Business Bureau and its local branches are doing with renewed vigor against racketeers. But the answer to the question whether the public will continue to be swindled, they say, is still up to public itself, which must learn to investigate before it invests.

Scientist Classifies Types of Motor Car Drivers Mostly In Accidents

WHEN piloting your automobile peacefully over the highways, beware of several types of persons who may be coming your way.

These types, as defined by Alvhh R. Lauer, doctor of psychology at Iowa State College, are: The paranoiac and hot-headed; the timid soul; the drug addict; the insane; two age groups, and those under mental and physical strain.

Dr. Lauer has made an extensive study of more than 350 drivers of an accident-prone group of commercial drivers, and finds that most of the accidents in which the drivers were involved were caused by these types of drivers.

Of the paranoiac and hot-headed driver, Dr. Lauer says:

"When so affected, the person thinks everyone is trying to get the best of him, his landlord desires to see him in the poor house, his wife tries to make life hard for him, the children pur-

his salary is not adequate for a man of his ability.

ADD ANGER, AND LOOK OUT!

"When such a person is also easily angered, a very bad combination is found. The paranoiac is always angered by something and thus is always on a strain. He may be vindictive and 'deliberately' stop his car suddenly to show the driver behind him. He is full of alibis and is equally full of trouble."

The timid soul is just the opposite of the paranoiac and hot-headed person.

In this class, Dr. Lauer informs, are a large group of women, especially the



more delicate ones, and effeminate men. In an effort to compensate for a lack of physical vigor, this type of driver is apt to do most anything in driving.

People of this class should not drive where traffic conditions are tangled and where an emergency is likely to arise. A lack of confidence in themselves is a sure sign of an accident sooner or later.

Insanity, physical faults are present which cannot be remedied by teaching. The only cure for this evil is legislative measures, which will remove drivers of these types from the roads.

The scientist suggests physical examination in these cases, and that drivers so handicapped be barred from receiving licenses. Steps have been taken in some states toward this end. These states have compulsory drivers' licenses and to secure driving permits.

would-be motorists have to undergo strenuous tests.

AGE EXTREMES DANGEROUS

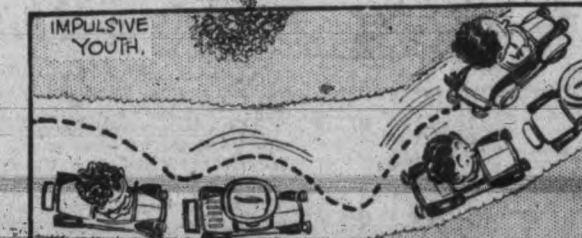
The two age groups which are accident prone include the older man whose blood pressure goes up due to his age, and impulsive youth.

The driver with a rising blood pressure finds he cannot manipulate his car well," Dr. Lauer relates. "He becomes nervous and under a strain. Some very good drivers thus lose their nerve and become accident prone."

"Again a medical examination will do much to eliminate the unfit. Any marked cases of arteriosclerosis and heart disturbances should be rejected as drivers."

The accident-prone group in the age group between twenty and twenty-four are made so by infantilism. These drivers never grow up and are forever taking the rash chances of their youth. Accidents frequently occur to such persons.

Undue mental and physical strains as a cause of accidents can be eliminated very easily by self-treatment on



the part of the driver, Dr. Lauer contends.

"Loss of sleep, extreme fatigue, worry over business, and similar conditions cause many accidents," he says.

PEACE OF MIND IMPORTANT "Chronic fitness of the driver or out mentioning the relation to intelligence," the scientist explains. "When a man is dexterous, has a great deal of strength and uses it efficiently, he is said to be athletic. In the same way a person who has mental ability, and

can use it efficiently, is said to be intelligent. Many drivers are intelligent, but they fail to use their intellect in driving. Those with low intelligence quotient are slow to understand a situation. They use poor judgment and generally get into trouble."

Safety On Road

Huge reflectorized signs from eight to ten feet high are now being placed at important highway intersections in California.

And That's Plenty!

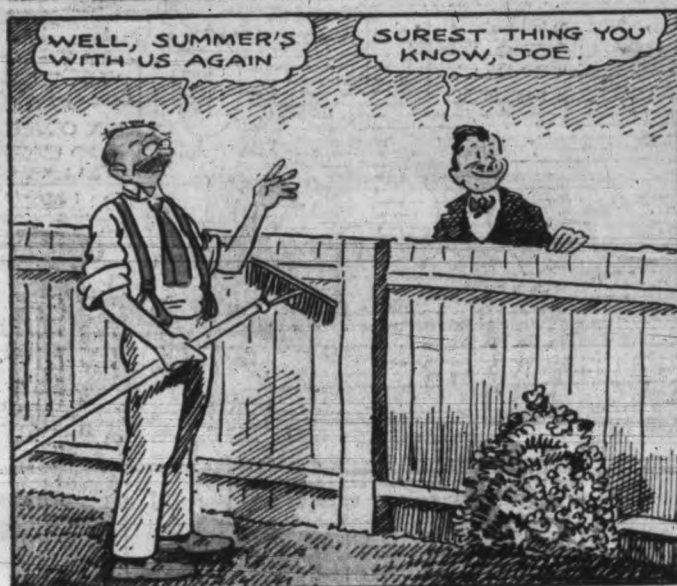
The state of California allows automobiles traveling its roads to use no lights on the front of the car, all which must be of amber or white color.

What Next?

Wheelbarrows equipped with balloons have made their appearance in Detroit. It is said that barrows equipped are easier to shove and that more traction is obtained from the type of tire.

Victoria Daily Times

VICTORIA, B.C. SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1933

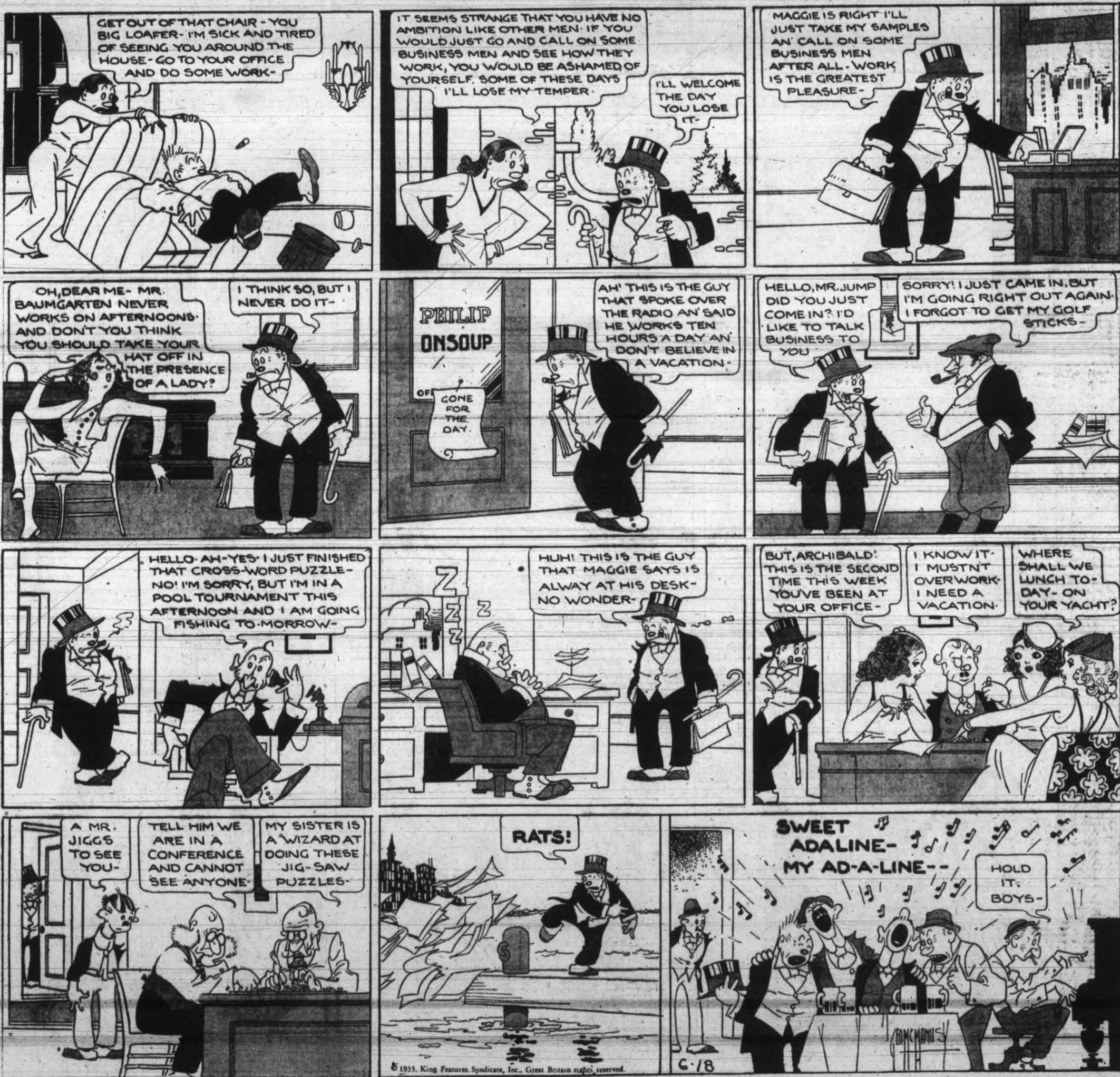


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Bringing Up Father



THE VAN SWAGGERS

BY RUSS WESTOVER

Registered U.S. Patent Office

OH, VAN, DID YOU SEE THE AD THE REAL ESTATE MAN PUT IN THE PAPER ABOUT OUR HOUSE?

YEAH - AFTER READING HIS DESCRIPTION I THINK WE'D BE CRAZY TO SELL

I S'POSE THIS WILL BRING A BUNCH OF HOUSE-HUNTERS AROUND HERE

YEAH, AND BEFORE THEY ARRIVE I'M GOING TO CHANGE MY CLOTHES AND BE WASHING THE CAR

I CAN'T FIND THOSE OLD TROUSERS OF MINE. MAYBE THEY GOT IN CLARA'S CLOSET BY MISTAKE

I HATE TO DISTURB YOU THIS WAY

THAT'S PERFECTLY ALL RIGHT. THIS IS THE MASTER BEDROOM THIS WAY

UH, OH - THE PARADE HAS STARTED

THIS IS A NICE BRIGHT ROOM - HAS IT AMPLE CLOSET SPACE?

OH, YES - I'LL SHOW YOU

WHY, VAN, MERCIFUL HEAVENS



Tillie the Toiler

Registered U.S. Patent Office

HOW ABOUT A QUIET LITTLE PICNIC IN THE COUNTRY TOMORROW? JUST YOU AND ME

THAT'LL BE LOVELY, MAC - I HOPE IT'LL BE A GOOD DAY

GOOD MORNING, MAC - MOTHER FIXED A BASKET LUNCH FOR US, SO LET'S GO

OH, FINE, MRS. JONES - I'LL TAKE IT OUT TO THE CAR

LET'S HAVE OUR PICNIC OVER BY THE OLD MILL - YOU KNOW THE PLACE

YEAH, THAT'S A NICE SECLUDED SPOT

WHATAYA SAY WE EAT NOW?

OH, WAIT AWHILE - I'M NOT HUNGRY YET

THAT HORN HAS A FAMILIAR SOUND

HONK! HONK!

HECK! WHO'S THIS COMING IN HERE?

HI, MAC

I'M CRAZY ABOUT THIS PLACE, TILLIE

I KNEW YOU'D JUST LOVE IT, BUBBLES

HI, VAN, BOB

WHO'S CAR IS THAT, TILLIE?

I CAN'T MAKE IT OUT YET

HONK! HONK!

GOSH, YOU FOLKS CERTAINLY PICKED A HIDE-AWAY WHEN YOU CAME HERE

LO, TILLIE

OH, PEGGY, I'M SO GLAD WALLY BROUGHT YOU

YOU WOULD FIND US

I'LL BET IT WAS YOUR IDEA IN COMING HERE, MAC

GURGLE GURGLE

THAT'S FUNNY, BECAUSE IT WASN'T

WHERE'S TILLIE?

I JUST SAW HER GOING DOWN THAT LANE, SHRIMP

OH, HELLO, MAC

I DON'T BLAME YOU FOR GETTING AWAY FROM THAT BUNCH - SHALL I GO AND GET OUR LUNCH SO WE CAN EAT IT HERE IN QUIET?

NO, MAC - WE CAN'T EAT UNTIL DICK GETS HERE

Regular Fellers

BY Gene Byrnes

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